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Kathakali In Kangarooland

Shivaram And Ruth Bergner In King Rugmangadan

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Absolute Weapons

...More Deadly Than The Atom

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If It's News You Want.....

Short Story

By

Michael Harvey

I tell you if my hunch is right we'll have the scoop of the century," insisted Larry Summers, ace reporter and chief headache of the "Globe".

"Hunch!" snorted the editor, "Since when have we been running this newspaper business on hunches?"

"Listen," said Larry patiently. "Have I got a nose for news, or haven't I? Who brought you in the Cooper story and the one about the spy ring? I suppose you'll try and tell me that they weren't hunches of mine! I tell you there's something queer about these disappearances!"

"You're imagining things. What is there queer about a few dopes disappearing? Thousands of people disappear annually in the States!"

"I know all about that; but this is different. People have been disappearing from the North side at weekly intervals now for the last three months; but that isn't all. They all turn up again after a few weeks suffering from amnesia—loss of memory to you. I tell you it's too much of a coincidence!".

"All right, you win," sighed the editor. "What do you intend doing about it?".

"Well," said Larry, helping himself to one of his cigars, "First, I'm going to call on these folks to see whether any of them have recovered from their loss of memory. My next step will depend on what information I get from them. Be seeing you. he promised, lighting his cigar, and taking his leave.

He was back within a few hours, triumph written all over his chubby face.

"What did I tell you"? he crowed, helping himself to another of the editor's cigars. "Little Larry is going to make newspaper history!".

"Little Larry will never live to see it," promised the editor, "if he doesn't come across right away!"

"Now, don't rush me," grinned Larry, "us geniuses can always be persuaded to disgorge if there's a bonus in the offing!".

"You..you..blackmailer," spluttered the editor. "All right, you get your bonus. Now what have you found out?".

"Only that all of them died shortly after they were found and returned to their homes!".

"What!" bellowed the editor. "Well don't keep me waiting; what did they die of—who killed 'em?"

"Listen," said Larry patiently, "I know I'm good; but I'm not that good! You don't expect me to solve this business in a couple of hours, do you? It isn't as simple as all that. All the Death Certificates state that they died a natural death; well, I've arranged with the police to hold an autopsy on the last couple who died. They're letting me have a report tomorrow morning."

"Tomorrow morning!" moaned the editor, holding his head. "What do you think this is—a weekly paper?".

"Aw, be reasonable," sighed Larry, "there's certain formalities to be gone through; you can't just dash into a cemetery, pick up a couple of corpses under your arm, and gallop off with them!".

"Excuses, all I get is excuses!" cried the editor.

"Don't worry, Simon Lagree." chuckled Larry, patting him on his bald head, "you'll get your story" I'm off now to get a bit of inspiration— the kind you get out of a bottle. See you tomorrow, sweetheart."

What little hair the editor had left went grey the following day whilst waiting for Larry to put in an appearance.

"Well," he shrieked when Larry finally did show up that evening, "did you have a nice holiday? Do you realise I've been holding up the paper all day for that story you were supposed to be bringing in?".

"Now, remember your blood-pressure, sweetheart," grinned Larry. "I've been busy with the coroner all day—and if it will please you any, you can splash the headlines that it's murder!".

"Fine", crowed the editor, giving him a cigar. "I knew you wouldn't let me down! Now shoot; give me the dope!"

"Well, the coroner found nothing."

"What," yelled the editor, snatching the cigar back 'I thought you said it was murder?".

"That's right," grinned Larry taking the cigar back, "but if you'll only give me a chance i'll explain. Like yourself, I wasn't satisfied with that report. Now it appears that when they hold an autopsy, the main organs are examined, and if there's no trace of foul play—well' that's all there is to it. Well, as I'm arguing with the coroner I gets an idea. "Look," I says to him "I once saw a film where some cuckoo scientist kills a lot of people because he wants their spinal fluid to carry out some experiment. Now isn't that possible....?".

"'No', he says, interruptiong me 'that's all right on the films, but these things don't happen in real life!'

"'Listen,' I say to him, 'do it as a favour for me; ignore the organs and go over the rest of the body instead—something else may have been tampered with.' Well, to cut a long story with the aid of a little Bourbon and a couple of addresses out of my little red book, I persuades him to do it. You'll never believe what he found!"

"Will you please get on with the story," begged the editor. "Remember my blood-pressure!".

"O.K." grinned Larry. "He found that the lymphatic glands had been removed. Most expertly too; the guy who did it didn't leave a scar. Must have been a pretty hot plastic surgeon."

"Just a minute," interrupted the editor, "I don't get this business about glands—do you mean to soy that the removing of these glands killed them?"

"Yes; it's darned clever—let me explain. You see, a person can live without these glands; but not for long. I can't go into full details of how these glands work—if you're interested you can look them up in any medical book—but the fact remains that any undue exertion like running up tehe stairs would kill a person who's had them removed.

"I tell you boss, the guy who planned these murders is a genius. His victims all die a supposedly natural death, and he hasn't even got to dispose of the body. Everything's nicely taken care of by the relatives very neat!".

"But where does this loss of memory come in!" queried the boss.

"That's the slickest part of it all", cried Larry. "All the victims also had a slight operation on the brain which induced amnesia—this fellow seems to be an absolute wizard with the knife!".

"Never mind about that," said the editor impatiently. "Have you found out who did it and why, that's what I want to know?".

"Well, of all the ungrateful so-and-so's" groaned Larry. "I give you the scoop of the century and you want the solution, too, all in one day!".

"All right, all right", growled the editor. "Get busy and find out who, why he did it, and there will be another bonus in it for you!".

"Now you're talking, sweetheart," grinned Larry, chucking him under the chin. "You'd better have that cheque made out right away, because I'm collecting it first thing in the morning. So long!".

Jumping into his car, he drove over to the North side.

"What I want," he told himself "is a doctor living all alone, but who has a large grocery bill just the same. The way I figure it, this guy has been keeping them in his house till the scars healed. He wouldn't dare keep any servants in case they talked. So, we look for a guy who's living on his own but has a large grocery bill."

His hunch proved correct. One of the grocers he called on had just such a person on his books. "Yes," said the grocer, "I have a certain Dr. Manter shopping with me, and he certainly buys a lot of tucker for a guy who lives on his own! He has a big house on the outskirts of the town."

It was dark by the time Larry found the house, and parking the car, he gave the place the once over. It was a big, gloomy affair, not a light showed anywhere. He made his way round to the back and finding some crates, piled them up so that he could reach the high windows. Slipping the blade of his knife under the catch he levered it back and dropped into the room. He struck a match.

He was in some sort of a lumber room. Picking his way over the various piles of junk he made for the door. It was open. He heaved a sigh of relief. He struck another match and found himself standing at the head of some stairs. Cautiously, he tiptoed down, a large door came into view. He pushed it open and fumbled for the electric switch. With a click the light went on and revealed a sight that made him rub his eye in disbelief.

The room was a vast laboratory; glass retorts and scientific apparatus filled every corner; but it was a huge sealed glass tank that held his horrified gaze. It was filled with some viscous liquid in which floated a greyish-looking fleshey mass. Slowly, as if hypnotised, he advanced towards the tank.

Something hit him a stunning blow at the back of the head. The roar of many rushing torrents filled his ears, and he sunk to the floor without a groan.

He came to with a splitting headache. Slowly he opened his eyes; he was seated in a chair, but although he was not tied he could not move a limb. He gazed frantically round the laboratory.

"Ah, so you've come to," said a voice. From behind the tank came a tall, grey-haired individual. "How are you feeling?" he asked, gazing benignly at him through the thick lenses of his glasses.

"Never mind how I feel", said Larry "You are Dr. Manter, aren't you.

The other nodded his head.

"Well" went on, Larry "if you're thinking of disposing of me like the rest you've made a big mistake. My paper knows I'm here."

"So you know about the others", mused Dr. Manter. "That means I shall have to dispose of you. As for that piece of bluff about your paper knowing of your whereabouts, I took the liberty of searching you, and found your press card. I then rang up your paper and asked them if they knew of your whereabouts. I am sure you will be pleased to hear that your editor was most anxiously awaiting word to that effect."

"What have you done to me?" demanded Larry.

"Oh, just injected a little concoction of mine which paralyses the arms and legs for a few hours. Tying up one with ropes is so old-fashioned and so clumsy." "Well" grinned Larry, "since I am to become a guinea-pig perhaps you will be kind enough to explain what it's all about?".

"Certainly," replied Dr. Manter, taking a seat. "I am experimenting along the same lines as Dr. Alexis Carrel—in case that coveys nothing to you, I may add that he is working on cell culture; the growing of human cells outside the body. It was found that living tissue if taken away from the main body and immersed in a saline fluid similar to blood, it continued to live and even grow. In this way I am trying to evolve a human being—so far I have produced the torso. That's what you saw in the tank. But to bring my experiment to a successful conclusion, I need a regular supply of glandular extractions—human glandular extractions; nothing else will do...."

"In other words, you're just a mad killer," said Larry.

"The common herd always condemn men of genium as mad; as for being a killer, I refuse that too. The work I'm doing is of vital importance to the human race. Can't you see what it will mean if I discover the secret of life! Why shouldn't a few miserable lives be sacrificed for such a cause, when so many thousands, millions are thrown away whenever there is a war?".

"I still say you're crazy", insisted Larry.

"I am no mood to argue with you, my friend," replied Dr. Manter ,getting to his feet. "I think I"ll remove your thyroid gland first," he mused looking at Larry thoughtfully.

"I don't think you will," grinned Larry.

"And why not?" queried Dr. Manter.

"That's why!" said Larry springing to his feet and planting a beauty on his chin.

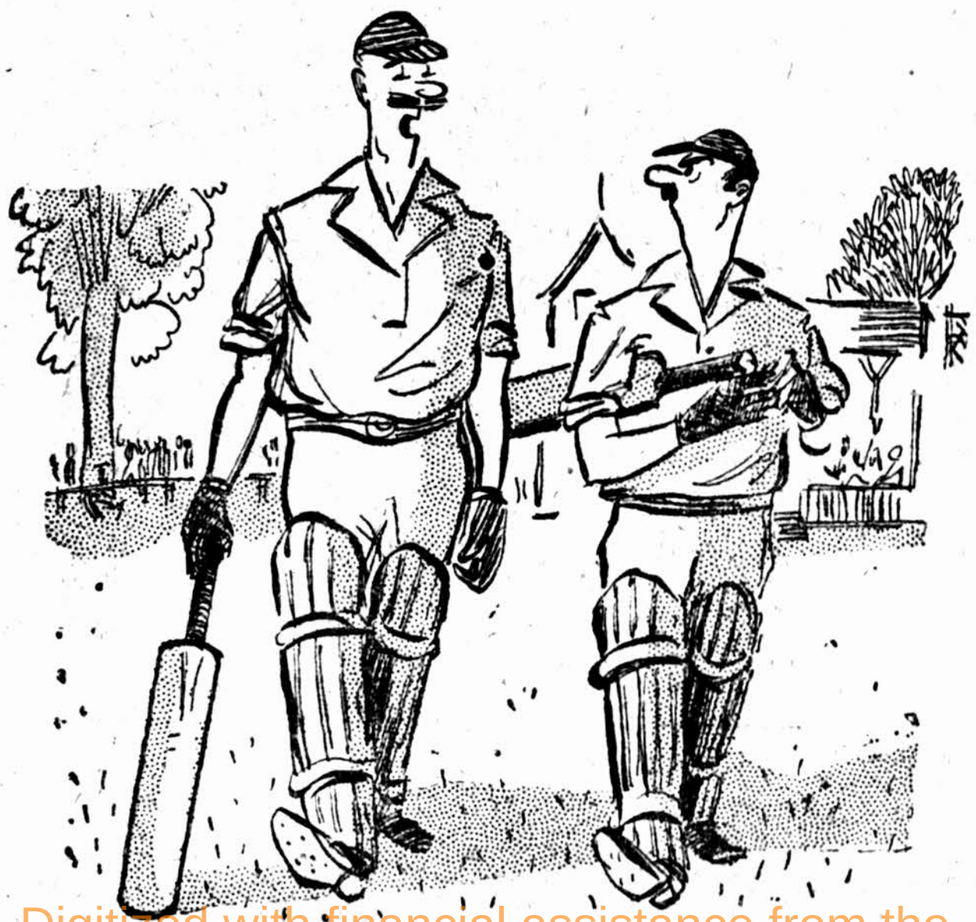
"You see", explained Larry some minutes later to the police who came to remove the doctor, "the poor guy wasn't to know that I'm some sort of freak myself—drugs don't seem to affect me like other people. At least that's what they told me at the hospital when I had my appendix out. My constitution resists the drug or anaesthetic to a tremendous degree. So that for them to be effective I have to have about ten times the normal dose. The stuff he doped me with only had me paralysed for a short time; that's why I kept him talking; so that the effects should wear off before he decided to remove my limping glands!".

"Seems a pity," said the editor after the trial, "that he should take the secret to his grave."

"What secret?" queried Larry, taking one of his cigars.

"Why, he'd almost created Life, hadn't he?".

"Created, my eye!" laughed Larry. "I told you he was nuts. That was no human body he was developing in that tank! It was just a big chunk of beef.....! Now, now, remember your blood-pressure! ".



"When you go back, would you ask the next man in to bring out my sweater?"

A man who is periodically arrested and fined for over-convivial behaviour in his native town recently got into similar trouble in London and was fined forty shillings.

"Your worship", he protested, "may I point out that at home I am fined only ten shillings for this offence?"

"You can hardly expect", replied the magistrate, "to have a London celebration at provincial prices."

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ABSOLUTE WEAPONS ....more deadly than the atom

If every atom bomb and facilities for its manufacture were destroyed tomorrow, there would still be available weapons that could wipe out the last vestige of human, animal and vegetable life.

By Rear Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, U. S. N. (Ret.)
Wartime Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence

(In "U. N. World")

THE atom bomb continues to fill the souls of men with a sense of impending disaster—and properly so. It is an "absolute" weapon, which means it is capable of exterminating human life entirely.

It is no longer a secret that the bombs dropped at Nagasaki and Hiroshima were of a primitive type already obsolete when they were used. We now have bombs fifty times more powerful.

The inability of the nations of the world to unite in controlling this menace to human survival is a sad tale too well-known to bear repetition here. But let us assume that by a sudden miracle, the nations agreed immediately—tomorrow, for instance—to destroy every A-bomb in existence together with the facilities for their manufacture and set up a foolproof inspection agency to insure that no more were ever made. Would mankind then be safe?

No.

The fact is, that there are today in the arsenals of several of the great powers other absolute weapons, chemical, biological and climatological, more devastating than the atom. They are capable of exterminating the last vestige of human, animal and even vegetable life from the face of the earth. This is not a prediction of horrors to come.

These weapons exist. They are being manufactured right now, while you are reading these words.

They are not an American monopoly. Several nations are known to have them, to be making them, and to be improving them. Furthermore, unlike the atom bomb, they are of such a nature that smaller nations with limited industrial facilities are in a position to develop them.

It is neither possible nor prudent to provide a comprehensive inventory of the world's absolute weapons. The facts that have come to light have been the result of accident or hints, both calculated and unintentional.

A Revealing Indiscretion

In the spring of 1946, for instance, the indiscretion of an American Congressman revealed some information that the intelligence services of the world could never have gotten for love nor gold. Stating that "this nation is in possession of scientific factors which place it in an enviable position," he revealed the existence of a "secret biological weapon far more devastating than the atomic bomb." He added that American scientists, working in the laboratories of the University of California, "have developed a weapon that can wipe out all forms of life in a large city." A few days later it was revealed, in a War Department report to Congress, that this new weapon which, in the words of a Congressman "could destroy the two Dakotas in one air raid," was actually being manufactured "somewhere in Central Indiana."

This was not the only revelation of those non-chalantly carefree days following the wake of victory. A week later a reputable American scientist stated that the United States had three secret weapons rather than one. The third he called an "implement of fission-product warfare." Since then rumors spoke of four and even five "secret weapons" which the United States had ready in the summer of 1945 to bring Japan to her knees even without the A-bomb.

Bacteriological warfare is known to have been under investigation and development by Germany and Japan and as a joint project by the U. S., United Kingdom and Canada. In a memorandum presented to the General Assembly in September, the American Association of Scientific Workers stated that a single gram of a botulinus toxin could kill seven million people. But this is a poison, less potent than certain other self-propagating and infectious materials. A routine unpurified preparation of the psittacosis virus, product of chick embryo yolk sac suspension, contains enough respiratory doses per **milliliter to kill 20 million men!**

Moreover, this is a highly infectious disease. "Even if the efficiency were as low as .01 per cent," observe the scientists, "the potency of this material would still be extraordinarily high." What the scientists meant in plain English is that use of the psittacosis virus in warfare could depopulate entire cities.

"Preparations of psittacosis virus could easily be produced in liter amounts in a single small laboratory with only such equipment and materials as are common to virus laboratories throughout the world," the report continued. "The payload in a psittacosis 'bomb' could be cheaply and easily turned out in quantity.... Bacteriological warfare....could be used to destroy men, animals or plants selectively—or merely to make them useless. It might be used to produce casualties in large numbers, or in such a way that only a few cases would be needed to demoralize the whole population.... Bacterial warfare epitomizes the total war that is now or will very soon be ready for use."

Indiscretions are rare and far between in the USSR. Even so, occasional official disclosures show that the Soviet Union is by no means idle. Soviet scientific journals have revealed that investigations into the military applications of cosmic rays are proceeding at forced speed under the leadership of famed Professors Joffe and Kapitza. The Russians, the first to promote such investigations, appropriated considerable sums to finance them as long ago as 1930. They unquestionably have a pioneering advantage in this field. There is every reason to believe that the reports of the existence of vast research centres in the Pamirs devoted exclusively to these studies are true.

Of more immediate importance is the progress the Soviet Union is making in rocket development. This is another field in which it pioneered and was the first to achieve tangible results with the development of the multi-barrelled "Katusha" rocket gun. Current researches are no longer confined to tactical spheres but are conducted along strategic lines. Russian progress in long range rockets is not due entirely to the aid the Soviet Union now receives from German scientists who live and work in the USSR. When the Red Army captured Peenemuende, the major German rocket research centre where the V-weapons were developed, it gained immediate access to both the Nazi scientists and their secrets. But the Russians had scored considerable successes in this field long before the Germans made their appearance on Soviet proving grounds.

The Russian scientist K. E. Tsiolkovsky is generally regarded as the founder of the rocket propulsion technique. He is at present most active in developing rockets that would carry "military personnel and supplies weighing several tons for a distance of several thousand miles."

He is aided by Professor Yuri Pobedonostsev, a winner of the Stalin Prize, who has recently revealed that "Premier Stalin assigned to Soviet scientists the task of not only catching up with but surpassing in the immediate future rocket developments in foreign countries." He added that the actual appearance of this weapon "will revolutionize both the strategical and tactical concepts of war." He went so far as to say that "the country which attains the greatest success in the development of rockets will win the next war."

The most strenuous efforts are being made by the USSR to develop an A-bomb of its own. They will not need U.S. help to do it. Professor Harold Urey, a key figure in U. S. atomic research, recently stated that if we gave our scientific data to the Russians, we would probably confuse rather than aid them, by diverting their own advanced researches from the path they are following independently.

Additional reports, the accuracy of which cannot be tested, credited the Russians with still other startling weapons, one of them using the principle of air compression in giant bombs. They also had access to the blueprints of various other non-conventional weapons the Germans left behind in their abandoned laboratories, especially in the Baltic centers of U-boat research and development.

Progress In Britain

The British also are making impressive progress with guided missiles, both in the United Kingdom and in a gigantic proving ground in Central Australia. Britain, too, has developed a series of underwater weapons, some of them invented by Italian naval architects who were encouraged to continue their investigations after Italy's collapse. These may not be "absolute weapons" by themselves. But they must be regarded as major subsidiaries, since both guided missiles and underwater developments are designed as the essential weapon carriers of a future war.

What all of these modern weapons, developed in the various countries, have in common are the following: First, they show but slight similarity to conventional armaments of the past; second, they permit the waging of inter-continental war from long distances, the "push-button war"; third, they are designed to destroy enormous areas with all the life and property existing within them. These weapons have a decisive strategic, rather than a local tactical, significance.

The secret biological weapon of the United States illustrates these facts in the most graphic way. It is said to be "a germ proposition sprayed from aircraft or rockets flying so high as to be impervious to anti-aircraft fire, capable of destroying whole cities and thousands of arces of crops." Like most of these new weapons, it is believed to be remarkably cheap to produce, especially in view of its destructive power and decisive effectiveness.

Conventional Arms Are Antiquated

The full extent of the revolutionary change that has come about in the concept of warfare is not generally recognized. In the light of these developments, our most cherished conventional armaments—aircraft carriers, long-range bombers, lava-spouting incendiary bombs and automatically-fed heavy guns—represent an era of warfare which will never again return. I agree with Admiral Schoeffel of U.S. Naval Ordnance who said: "It will never again be possible for us to depend upon dusting off the weapons of a previous conflict when war breaks out. It would be like reverting to the bow and arrow."

Yet we are still in the earliest stages of this revolutionary era. The weapons of this epoch however formidable they may appear are still at a primitive stage, capable of far greater development. If war comes they may never develop any farther because the destructive power of these weapons, even in their present stage, threatens not alone the continued existence of individuals or nations but all mankind itself.

They are of such a nature that their lethal quality continues long after their actual use, jumping international boundaries and the broad oceans themselves. The area subject to their influence will have to be quarantined not only to keep people from entering but to keep those inside from getting out to contaminate others. Even the strictest qaurantine may not help since it is impossible to prevent the migration back and forth of insects and plant life or to stop the wind from carrying lethal dust to the unaffected areas. It may be 1,000 years before those blasted areas will again support life of any kind.

The Only Defence

There is no defense against absolute war, except to make war itself obsolete. There is much glib talk about sinking our industries below the surface of the earth and moving our factories into caves. It is estimated that it would take 25 years and require an expenditure of 300 billion dollars to move the essential war industries alone below ground. Untold billions more would be needed to disperse our cities and eliminate the concentrations of humanity which are the actual centres of our civilization.

Even then this incredible expenditure would be wasted since such defensive measures would be entirely useless against the other modern weapons at which we have hinted.

Leaders, aware of the military

(Continued on Page 6)

"A single milliliter of the highly infectious psittacosis virus could kill 20 million men. This virus can be produced cheaply in bulk by a small laboratory anywhere in the world."

BY ERICH MARIA REMARQUE

The number A—108546 scratched with the hot point of a needle into the skin of the forearm, while bemedalled Gestapo men casually paused to choose one out of ten to March between them to a secret death—the numbness of years in concentration camps that came to take the place of feeling, so that man might survive the sight of children dumbly searching for their mothers among the rigid bodies of the dead—the screams from the gas chambers, the sickly smell of the crematorium ovens, the deathly mass injection of poison, the agony beyond imagination—all that is gone now.

For the thousands of displaced persons who have entered this country, that is part of a past whose pain returns only in nightmares, in a sudden catch of the breath when a boxcar rolls swiftly by in the night, or a doctor holds up a test tube filled with innocent vaccine or a face in the street looms large and frightening in its resemblance to a ghost pushed far down into the unconsciousness.

For who can live without forgetting? But who can forget enough?

On the ashes of pain and fear and loneliness, the displaced person is trying to build another life. He has come to America without possessions, without any close personal ties usually, without a country that he feels he can call his own. In most instances, he is the last remaining member of a group that once had in it people called father and sister and son. He may be brought here trough the corporate affidavit of a welfare agency which takes responsibility for his rehabilitation and takes the place of family and friends.

Not Defeated!

He does not need support very long. The human impulse to survive goes deeper than the desire for the proverbial bread. It is a desire to survive as a person who can work and live with some dignity again.

To achieve his rehabilitation, the displaced person brings only hope and his two hands. A dentist from Germany, supplementing his training with required orientation courses in a Pennsylvania university, works as a busboy in a hospital cafeteria. A Polish lowyer, preparing himself for his bar examination in California, runs an elevator in a Los Angeles apartment house. A 52-year-old widowed mother, went on a college education for her children, trims hats in a New York millinery shop.

They are not defeated. They never have been. The hounded and the persecuted have always stubbornly refused to die. Tortured, trapped, degraded to a level of sheer animal existence, the urge in humanity that is man has always refused to be obliterated.

The persecuted peoples of the world march through the pages of history in a long procession of blood and tears. They have been nailed to the Cross, stretched on the rack, beaten until all that was left of life's pulsation was raw flesh whimpering uncontrollably between spasms of unconsciousness. They have by turn been terrified, desperate, helpless, and brave beyond all limits of mortal endurance. The human being, it seems, can stand a great deal.

Shining Cup Bearer

They have wandered over the weary earth of Europe, tired, restless, searching for peace, seeking some single purpose in which to believe. They have found it in their own driving need to let the dead bury the dead, their unbroken will reach out for life, their hope, made dogged indeed by bitterness, that the future must be better than the present.

To those who come here, America is the shining cup bearer. With a thirst almost feverish in its haste, they drink deep of her bounty. Within a week after arrival, most of them have applied for United States citizensip. Within two, they have registered in a school to learn English. Within three, they are working at some occupation. And America offers them not only haven; it offers them help too. From the moment of their arrival there is the organization of United Service for New Americans to guide and advise them till they find their roots again.

Roots! The sense of belonging somethere, of being able to grow again from their own entrenched beginnings into a certainty—that is what they seek. And so they plant themselves deep into the soil of their adopted country. Ask any displaced person what country he comes from; he will tell you he is an American now.

And what does the displaced person offer America? His common humanity. His capacity to feel, to suffer, to hope, to work, to aspire. He is of that common clay that has made civilization out of the earthworm and the jungle. It is enough.

The displaced person's thanksgiving may be strange to American eyes. It is a thanksgiving for so many little things—for the feel of the bread in the hand, for the sound of a child's free laughter in the school yard, for the sight of the sun that rises every morning. It is important at night to know with some degree of assurance that one will live to see the sun next morning. It seems to be not much. It is everything. They did not have it for many years. They have it now. They say thanks for it with all their heart.

A small girl was taken to church for the first time. When everyone knelt down, she whispered: "What are they going to do?"

"They are going to say their prayers". whispered back her mother.

The child looked up in amazement; then, in a loud voice, she exclaimed: "What, with all their clothes on?"

The German-born author of "All Quiet On The Western Front," "The Road Back," "Three Comrades," "Flotsam" and, more recently, "Arch of Triumph," is one of the lucky ones; though a Roman Catholic, he too had to flee Germany; but he arrived in this country in 1939.

Others, of all faiths and many nationalities, came later—and more tragically. They are the ones who are still coming today—to America, which, more perhaps than filling any of their urgent material needs, offers hope. They are the subject of this thanksgiving message, for they are the new pilgrims.

Refugees Are America's Modern Pilgrims!

French Break Possible With Soviet!

By Pertinax

THE breach between Soviet Russia and France is widening and it may well be questionable whether it will be possible soon for the two countries to maintain normal diplomatic relations.

French Ministers do not conceal the fact that they have documentary evidence of Russian interference in French affairs. This correspondent has investigated the evidence available, and this is the result of my enquiry:

It would appear that the 19 Russian subjects summarily expelled from France last month, belonged or had belonged to the Russian military mission which for nearly two years was practically in control of the repatriation camp at Beauregard, not very from Paris. The camp was forcibly closed three weeks ago.

For a long time, French security police had kept on repeating in reports being forwarded to the Ministry of the Interior that the Russian military mission at Beauregard was acting as an intermediary between Red authorities in Moscow and the French Communist Party. The security police must have succeeded at last in making a prima facie case which proved sufficiently convincing.

French Responsibility

Of course, the French Government is largely responsible for the state of affairs which, little by little, came to exist at Bearegard. Neither the French general in command of the military district where Bearegard is situated, nor the police did their jobs. They were instructed to shut their eyes, probably because the French Government hoped to get the Russians to agree to a repatriation camp in the Soviet Union enjoying similar privileges.

Nevetheless when one learns that no less than 103,000 men, women and children passed through Beauregard in less than two years, one cannot but feel surprised that local authorities weren't moved earlier out of their indifference.

In the above total are some 30,000 subjects of former Baltic States, as well as an undetermined number of so-called Ukrainians.

The French Embassy in Moscow, on numerous occasions, sent back to France Frenchmen or women who had married Russians in France under Soviet law without reference to French authorities and had started on the journey to Russia from Bearegard.

Russian Infiltration

But this isn't the whole story.

For months and months, Russian planes were allowed to land passengers at Orly Field near Paris and elsewhere on French territory free from all police supervision. After landing, passports or passengers were sent to the French police wholesale and the requisite permits granted as a mere matter of routine.

It is no wonder that, today, thousands of Russians are said to be free to move to, from and in French territory—people about whom the French police knew next to nothing. A rigorous census of them has already started and soon will be completed.

It remains to be seen whether all such steps—now being enforced as part of the repressive programme aimed against the insurrectionary strikes engineered by the Communist Party in France—aren't bound after a while to estrange completely relations between France and the Soviet Union.

The lengthy conversation Secretary of State George C. Marshall had with French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault last Friday herald American-British-French all-round agreement which is sure to take final absolute shape—in a separate tripartite conference to be summoned early this year. This very week, at least, two of the main features of that eventual agreement bid fair to be brought to light.

It is still uncertain whether the concessions Bidault was willing to make to American policy in order to help passage through Congress of the bill to aid Europe are going to be counterbalanced by U.S. concessions to French policy intended to destroy the effectiveness of the anti-American argument used by French Communists in their appeal to the working class.

However, both sides of the question were discussed.—(NANA).

WORLD CHAMP EDITS HIS OWN MOVIE

Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis carefully goes over a print of his own film—a documentary called "The Fight Never Ends" on Juvenile Delinquency. Made by Alexander Productions, the film was previewed by Joe at the Preview Theatre, New York, and it will be released later this month.

Shivaram Scores A Big Success With His Australian Troupe

The mystical charm and bizarre atmosphere of traditional Hindu temple dances have been transported 4,000 miles to Australia by Ananda Shivaram 26-year-old traditional temple dancer who is now touring the South Pacific.

Shivaram's recitals in the various capital cities of Ausaralia have stimulated the keen interest Australians hold in the culture and traditions of geographical India.

He has also shaken devotees of the most popular form of Western dance —classical ballet—out of their belief that ballet was supreme. The impact on Australian audiences of Shivaram's art was summed up by one critic when he said: "The exquisite art of the Indian temple dance, the complexities of its movements and costumes as presented by Shivaram have made our ballet look clumsy in comparison."

Miss Louise Lightfoot

Shivaram's visit to Australia was arranged by Miss Louise Lightfoot, Australian producer, entrepreneur and dancer, who met Shivaram in 1939 when she was studying the Kathakali and other similar styles of dancing at Kerala Kalamandalum art centre in Southern India. Formerly an exponent of classical or Russian ballet she was converted to the Indian form of dance by a performance she saw in Malabar during 1938 This significant experience removed the lustre that her own type of ballet had held for her. The following year she discarded her plans to continue producing ballet in Australia and returned to India, where she enrolled at the Kerala Kalamandalum academy.

Miss Lightfoot's months of concentrated study at the academy further strengthened the deep impression the Indian dance had made on her. It convinced her too, that her enthusiasm for the Indian dance would be shared by Europeans generally if they were given an opportunity to see it performed. Among the many dancers at Kerala Kalamandalum, the one who impressed her most was Shivaram; she felt also that he would be able to adapt himself quickly to the strange conditions of a European tour.

Anxious to further the supreme aim of the academy to revive and develop ancient Kerala arts such as Kathakali—Shivaram agreed to a European tour under Miss Lightfoot's guidance, but the outbreak of war interrupted these arrangements, and Shivaram remained to tour India, Burma and Ceylon. These extra years in India were of great benefit to Miss Lightfoot, giving her the opportunity to continue her studies of the dance in all its phases.

Australian Tour

From her knowledge of Western methods of production and presentation, Miss Lightfoot shortened the long Indian dances (which take up to six hours to perform) to the normal European playing time of about 90 minutes. Her achievement of this without destroying the ideals and beauty of the dance bears testimony to her sensitivity as an artist. In addition she tempered the abstruse Sanskrit music used in the dances, which is completely foreign to the European ear, with the more westernised Hindustani music.

In January 1947 Shivaram arrived in Austaralia to begin the tour that Miss Lightfoot had gone on ahead to arrange. Lacking the capital necessary to take a whole company to Australia, she had selected promising Australian girl dancers to support Shivaram, Two of them, Ruth Bergner and Leona Mattei of Melbourne (Victoria) have shown outstanding talent and Miss Lightfoot has chosen them to accompany Shivaram on his world tour.

The training of Australian girls and children to dance with Shivaram was one of the most interesting achievements of his tour and a credit to the high standard of the local dancers. Although they were entering a medium completely foreign to them they absorbed the intricacies and atmosphere of their parts in amazingly short time.

Successful Performances

In each of the four capital cities Shivaram appeared in—Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane—an entirely new group of supporting dancers was obtained from local dancing schools and amateur bodies. Yet all performances were completely successful in capturing the atmosphere of the Indian temple and village.

The spectacle of a stage in a young and modern Australian city crowded with colorfully costumed dancers seemingly lifted straight from an Indian setting made members of the audience feel as one with a culture rich in traditions and wisdom and older than memory.

From Australia Shivaram, with Miss Lightfoot and the two Australian girls playing the female leads, has gone to Fiji where Fijian-born Indians will, for the first time, see their native classical art.

After several months in the islands he will return to Australia for a final tour before leaving for Paris.

More Photos On Page 24

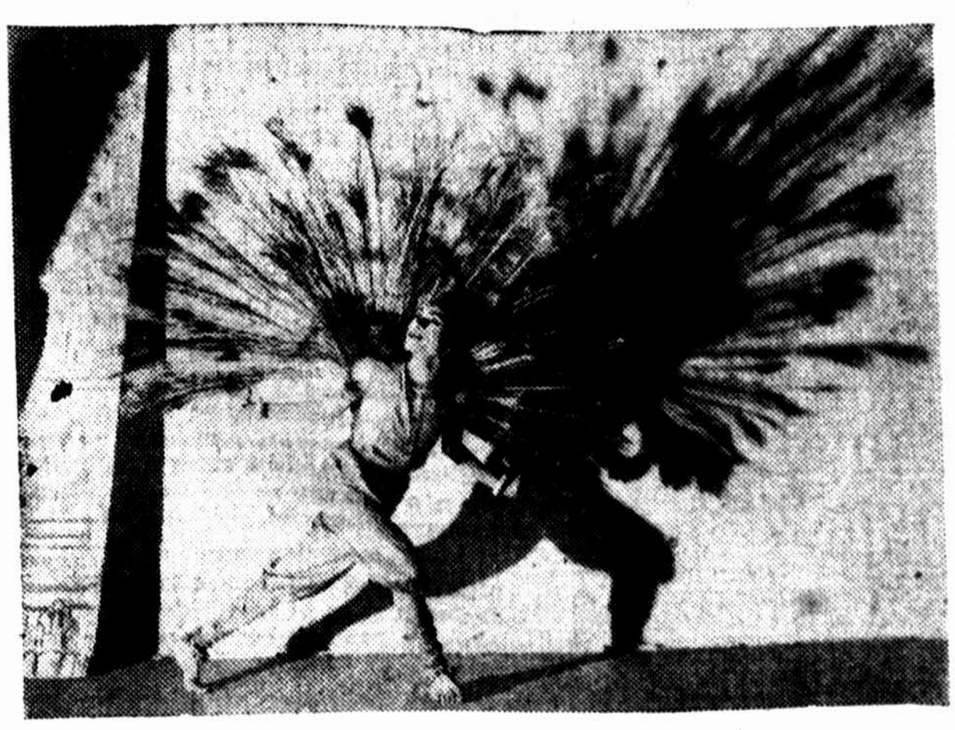
By Len Barker

Photographs By Jack Gallagher

Opening dance in Shivaram recital was the "Runga Pooja" to invoke "good will" of presiding deity of the theatre. Dancing the style of "Bharata Natya" he was supported by Australian girl dancers who made salutation to audience and strewed flowers on stage.

Exclusive To BCW

KATHAKALI IN KANGAROO-LAND



Most popular with Australian audiences of all Shivaram's presentations was this Peacock Dance which combines extremely colourful costume with brilliant dancing.

Having seen Australian aboriginal Harold Bux perform corroboree dance, Shivaram shows him one of his native dances which depicts hunte using bow and arrow.

TALKING DRUMS:

The Wireless Of The Wilds

By Gordon Cooper

Throbbing their message by means of age-old drums across 300 miles of swamp and desert, primitive Bushmen in the heart of Central Africa recently beat radio signals in announcing the safety of a young airman who force-landed in the Caprivi Strip and thus enabled the missing flier to be rescued.

From the days of Livingstone, explorers and hunters trekking the African wilds have told many strange tales of the mysterious way in which savages flash news from one kraal to another, often over vast distances.

There are two popular theories regarding native message-drums. One is that they just make a noise and warn the next kraal that something is afoot. The other theory is that the natives have their own Morse code to transmit their messages. Neither of these two theories is correct. The drums actually talk words. They imitate the sounds of the human voice. Moreover, nearly all signal drums are ventriloquial.

Syllable Language

It was when I was gold-prospecting in Tanganyika that I was able to study how the big drums "talked". At one kraal, I used to watch the Chief, like a giant murmuring in his sleep, mumbling with his mouth close to a taut buffalo-hide, on which a native drummer smote out a message with the palms of his hands. Latr, ten miles awa at my camp, I heard, by arrangement, the old man's voice sounding like the roar of an angry lion!

The way in which the drums mimic the speaker's speech is not really so extraordinary as it may seem, for nearly all Africans who use "talking drums" (some tribes do not) themselves speak a syllable language. That is, their words are made up of simple sounds linked together; for instance, "Mu-te-mi a-ka-mba, lo-ngo-la ku-ka-a!" (The chief says, go back to your kraal). And it is these syllables that the notes of the great drums mimic, rather like a man talking with a plum in his mouth. The whole language is composed of about 100 such syllables arranged in different ways. Not all are used on the drums, but a great many notes and chords can be struck to get any required sounds. It requires considerable skill to be an expert transmitter of drum-messages.

Amazing Speed

But what he bafles the white man is that nearly all drum-talk is sent out in a sort of conun-drum-talk as well. An instance of this came within my ken in the case of a shifty kraal headman, who was "wanted" for being mixed up in cattle-stealing. He drummed out the following message to a brother-rogue in another kraal: "A colobus monkey has a pawful of unhusked rice; make it giddy in the grass". What he was saying was, "A white policeman is on his way with a handful of native askaris (unhusked grain—tough guys!); make him lose his way in the bush".

In nearly all tribes the chief's kraal has its renowned talk-drum, often regarded as a god or, at least, as the abode of a spirit; and most of the headman, in the larger kraals throughout the chief's lands have their drummers and drums. Hence the amazing speed with which news is passed on, for the drummers are always on the alert for the sound of the chief's great drum. Failure on the part of a drummer to hear the voice used in the past to mean the loss of his ears as a penalty.

Different Call-Sign

Each kraal has its own call-sign, just like a subscriber on the telephone, or a wireless station. When the kraal drummer hears his own kraal being called he sends out an acknowledgement. Then follows the message, whatever it is: say, "Chu-i lo-ngo-la ku-nko-nko nu-kwi!" (the leopard is coming to the big hill!). This means that the District officer, nicknamed "the leopard", is on his way and that the headman had better be prepared. Then, after the message, the receiving drummer will send out a rumble of acknowledgement, a formal tattoo-roll of respects to the Chief, and then the Chief's drummer will give the "switch-off" signal, a peculiar flat shattering note made by bringing the open fingers on the quivering drum-skin.

There are many remarkable instances of the jungle talk-drums broadcasting white men's news before even the white men themselves had heard a word of it. The classical instance is that when Gordon was slain at Khartoum. The news became bazaar-talk in Mombasa, an even more distant places, many of them more than 2,000 miles away, on the following day. More recently, King George V's death was talked of in Central African kraals before the official news of it had got through to the district officers, some of whom first heard it through their kraalsmen.

General Knowledge Quiz

1. Who is the author of "Essays of a Biologist", (a) Aldous Huxley; (b) Julian Huxley; (c) Thomas Henry Huxley.
2. What is the colour of the sunflower? (a) Red; (b) Blue. (c) Yellow
3. "Kuen-Lun" is the name of a—(a) Mountain; (b) River; (c) Chinese Province.
4. What game was Sir Francis Drake playing just before the arrival of the Spanish Armada? (a) Golf; (b) Bowls; (c) Cricket.
5. Edward Dowden was a—(a) Literary critic; (b) Painter; (c) Scientist.
6. What is "Ocarina"? (a) musical instrument; (b) A colour; (c) A perfume.
7. David Lloyd George was born in —(a) London. (b) Manchester; (c) Dublin.

1. (b): 2. (c): 3. (a): 4. (b) 5. (a): 6. (a): 7. (b).

Do You Know That

1. Red and white are the colours that attract butterflies most.

2. According to a recent survey, 51 per cent of the reading public in Britain take to fiction, 34 per cent to non-fiction and about 15 per cent to juvenile literature.

3 Some 26 per cent of the earth's crust consists of silicon.

4. Nearly one-third of England rests on the piled-up shells of microscopic creatures.

5. All metals are invariably made up of crystals.

6. Until 1878 British Letters Patent were enbrossed on large skins of parchment, with the Great Seal in wax pendent at the foot.

7. There are only two countries in the world beginning with the letter "Y"— Yugoslavia and Yemen.

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY.

Many players have learned that when their own long suit looks hopeless of establishment because they lack re-entries, it is often better to lead a short suit—hoping to find partner's length. But not all players discount the entry value of their side suit strength as West correctly did in this deal.

West had a five-card spade suit, with the club king as a possible re-entry. But the club bid behind him hinted that either the king would not prove a re-entry, or that West would be forced to use it too early to bring home the spades—even if they were establishable. West, therefore, elected to lead the heart jack. East played the six, and South ducked. West continued with the heart ten, which South won.

Declarer had seven tricks in top cards and an eighth might be set up by conceding one diamond, but since nine was the goal, the best hope seemed to be the club suit. South led the club queen and when West played the king, dummy ducked. This was a reasonably sound play. Declarer had diagnosed the probability that West had led a short suit; he might not have another heart, but if he did and led it, South would be in for another club. If West played low, dummy would take the ace and lead a third round—hoping West had the jack. And if West put in the jack at the second club lead, South would allow him to hold it. But unfortunately for declarer, it was East who won the third club and cashed two more hearts to set the contract.

South might have made his game by leading a low club the first time and putting in dummy's eight spot. Then, after winning the third heart, and leading the club queen, he could let West's kind hold the trick and East never could get in to cash the long hearts.

Neither side vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A 10
♡ 5 2
◇ 8 7 6 4
♣ A 9 8 5 2

WEST
♠ Q 8 6 5 3
♡ J 10 7
◇ 10 9
♣ K 6 4

EAST
♠ J 7
♡ Q 9 6 4 3
◇ Q J 2
♣ J 10 3

SOUTH
♠ K 9 4 2
♡ A K 8
◇ A K 5 3
♣ Q 7

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1◇	Pass	2♣	Pass
3N.T.	All Pass		

Scene From A Soviet Cloth Shop

On December 16th unrationed trade at uniform Government prices commenced in the U.S.S.R. Photo shows manufactured goods on sale in a stores, in Vykhino village, Ukhtomsk district, Moscow region.

ABSOLUTE WEAPONS... MORE DEADLY THAN THE ATOM

(Continued From Page 3)

facts of life, are making strenuous efforts to bring about both total disarmament and the controls necessary to make it effective. The subject has been placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly for consideration. I am afraid, however, that in the intense political atmosphere prevailing only inadequate or superficial solutions can be reached.

It may be appropriate therefore to contemplate the following urgent proposals to amplify the measures now before the UN.

A special session of the General Assembly should be called for the Spring of 1948 to consider outlawing the use of all absolute weapons in warfare as well as the regulation and reduction of conventional weapons.

The Commission must recognize that the whole arms question is one and indivisible and that regulation of conventional armaments alone is as inadequate a concept as the conventional weapons themselves.

The Commission must resolve that violations of the rule established for the restriction of armament should be placed above and beyond all veto limitations.

The Commission must provide immediately for the means of enforcing this decision.

If these or equally stringent emergency measures are not undertaken at once, humanity's days upon this earth are numbered.

Our Delhi Letter

THE REFUGEES CREATE A PROBLEM!

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI,

Mahatma Gandhi is fasting again. This is the fourth major fast the apostle of communal unity has undertaken in furtherance of communal concord in this country. His first fast was started in Delhi in 1924 at the residence of the late Maulana Mohammed Ali, in Kuchai Chilan, where Mahatmaji was then staying. It was a fast for twenty-one days and the purpose of the fast was Hindu-Muslim unity. Mahatmaji fasted a second time in the Poona Jail in 1933 against separate electorates for the Scheduled Castes. Here again, the fast was for the communal unity. He fasted again last year at Calcutta with amazing results.

The odds are very heavy against the Mahatma in the present fast. The communal feelings are still running high, as it is evident from a demonstration outside Birla House on Wednesday last. The Government is, to some extent, to blame for the existing conditions prevailing in Delhi. Firstly, the Government has not stopped the influx of refugees into Delhi. The refugees are still coming in from all parts of Western Pakistan. Every refugee, whether from Punjab, Frontier or Sind, wants to settle down in Delhi. They have the usual tale, that they were multi-millionaires in the Punjab and have become paupers, as a result of the partition of India.

Deplorable Behaviour

The war provides some analogy to refugee case. England, France, Belgium and Poland were mercilessly bombed by the Germans. Millions of people lost everything they had in life. Their houses and their families in thousands of cases were bombed out of existence. They, however, did not behave in the manner some of the Punjab refugees are behaving in Delhi, at present. I have known cases, where babies in the refugee camps were deprived of milk by rowdies, who had pudding made out of it. Such element is not likely to care for the Mahatma or his precious life. An appeal to their good sense and civic conscience is like a bark at the moon.

The rehabilitation problem is the hardest problem. The refugees want the Government to re-settle them in the trade they followed in Pakistan. And they want to follow the trade in Delhi.

There are two thousand lawyers in Delhi to-day. Delhi bar has always been overcrowded. The Government, it will be obvious, with best of will cannot create law suits for these refugee lawyers. Then again, they refuse to get themselves assimilated. They have created a Bar Association for themselves. Two thousand refugees were sent to Rewa State where they were given surface work in the mines. They refused to work there and have forced their way back to Punjab or Delhi

Another mistake the Government did was to allow a very large contingent of Sikhs to migrate to Delhi. Some of these Sikhs behave as they were the real rulers of Delhi. There are countless stories of their aggression, not only against the Mussalmans, but against the non-Muslims as well. A Hindu refugee widow with children lodged a complaint with Gandhiji that she had been once thrown out of her house. These are not the men who are likely to respond to Mahatma Gandhi's call for communal peace.

The refugee leaders are a third problem. Instead of assisting their own Government in the rehabilitation work, they are squatting in Delhi, and making it as their base of operations, they breed discontent around. They have specialised themselves in making anti-Government speeches and issue anti-Government statements. In their free time, many of them crowd the Secretariat to secure import and export licences. They want the best in life and yet they professed that they are ardent Congressmen. Are these the people who will listen to Mahatma Gandhi's call for communal concord?

Defence Of League

The Mussalmans are not without blame. The "Deccan Times", the League's weekly of Madras, has made the following observations:—

"So long as Muslims exist, the Muslim organisations would exist. If the present League Council decides to liquidate the League, some other persons would come forward to form a new League. As long as Muslims need it there would always be a League. It is un-democratic and also dangerous to attempt to suppress a popular organisation like the League."

"To suppress the League means, to suppress a popular Indian party. It also amounts to suppression of civil liberty of a section of the people of their right of free association. It also means a fatal blow to the conception of democracy. In that case your democracy is a mockery. Muslim League in India is a political party of the Muslims of India. It is independent and sovereign. It has now nothing to do with the Pakistan Muslim League. To ban the League would be an immoral, unjust and undemocratic step."

"Mr. K. A. Rasulbhai (Ahmedabad) asks:—"Why did not Muslims of India celebrate Qaid-e-Azam's birthday" My reply is that had we celebrated it, a certain section of the Indian people would have considered it an act of 'disloyalty.' Besides, the Qaid-e-Azam now wholly belongs to Pakistan! I, however, pray that God may give us a Qaid-e-Azam of our own, who would restore confidence in place of confusion, courage in place of cowardice, unity in place of disunity, who would give us new message of hope, strength and peace. At this critical juncture we badly need a Qaid-e-Azam. O Lord, grant us such a man!"

It will be thus seen that Mahatmaji has set for himself an extremely difficult task. The Congress Ministers will go whole hog to create conditions for the termination of fast. They may make fresh and generous concessions to Pakistan. But no Government can mould the mind of its subjects overnight. And yet the age of miracles is not over, as far as India is concerned. The Calcutta miracle may be repeated here, it is fervently hoped by all well-wishers of India.

Rehabilitation Of Refugees

The setting up of four townships in the suburbs of Delhi is one of the main schemes prepared for the rehabilitation of refugees from Western Pakistan by the Delhi administration and the Improvement Trust. The initiative was taken by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation of the Government of India.

The townships are to be located at Tehar, Mehrauli, Kalkaji and Sheikh Sarai. Tehar is near Delhi Cantonment, Kalkaji on Mathura Road, and Sheikh Sarai near Mehrauli.

A large sum of money will have to be spent to make these localities fit for housing the huge surplus population of Delhi.

The Improvement Trust will construct roads, and set up water supply electricity and sewage systems. The townships will have schools, hospitals post offices and police posts, and will be linked with Delhi with an up-to-date transport system.

The biggest hurdle which faces people in the construction of houses is the difficulty in obtaining building material at reasonable prices and high labour costs. A large number of buildings in Delhi and New Delhi, some of which are being constructed by the Government, remain incomplete owing to this difficulty. A suggestion to build houses on the Sevagram pattern is, accordingly, understood to have been made by Mahatma Gandhi to a deputation of the Central Refugee Welfare and Vigilance Board which met him yesterday. The houses will be of mud and can be constructed at a low cost.

Another suggestion which has been made to help people of moderate means to construct houses of their own is to ban issue of building material for 'luxury houses', as has been done by the U. P. Government.

GURU GOBIND SINGH

Apostle Of Peace And Non-Violence

(By Prof. Govind Singh P. Mansukhani)

The 18th of January is sacred as a birth-anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of Sikhs. Ordinary people, with their limited and narrow vision are not in a position to appreciate the various aspects of Guru Gobind Singh's character. To some people, he is merely a warrior and no more; to many, he is the creator of the Khalsa Panth; to some, he is the saviour, of the Hindu community; to a few, he is a saint and a 'Bhagat'; to others, he is God's messenger on earth. This many-sided personality and all-round development is certainly the mark of genius. Carlyle, a great English thinker, speaks of the hero as a prophet, as a king, as a poet, as divinity. Guru Gobind Singh is a perfect hero according to the idea of Carlyle. He is all these great persons at one and the same time.

Sacrifice Incarnate

At nine, he heard the following words addressed to his father by Kashmiri Pandits—"Master! There is no one to succour us. In Kaljug, you alone can protect the weak and the down-trodden." Guru Tegh Bahadur asked the child Gobind "What shall I do?" The child replied. "Papa, thy duty is obvious. When could be found a worthier cause, where a better opportunity to serve the miserable? Don't think of me, think of them. Their need is greater than mine." A mere child to sacrifice his father to save the Hindu community —where can we find such other instance in the history of mankind?

Came a messenger to the Diwan, "Sir, the enemy is only three miles away. Let us prepare ourselves for the battle" Guru Gobind Singh replied—"Wait, my son. Let Asa-diwar be over. We shall finish our Kirtan as usual, and then shall meet the enemy bravely like soldiers. First we owe a duty to God and then a duty to man. Prayers come first, resistance to evil second. because only with the aid of the first, we shall be able to discharge our second duty."

Return Good For Evil

A soldier came running towards the Master, in the thick of battle—"Sir, here, on the front, is a Sikh who is distributing water to the solders, who are our enemies. The Master replied, "call him". When the Sikh was presented to the Master, he said, "Sir I am not aware of who is my friend or who is my foe. In all men, I see your image of the Lord. So shall I suffer my Lord to be without water". The Guru said, "Yes, you are right. We shall show mercy even to our enemies. We fight against evil and not against suffering. Please keep on giving water to the enemy."

Guru Gobind Singh was wounded by an assassin. "Sir, here he is. Pass sentence on him, so that he may pay for his wrong," said the Sikhs who had the assassin in their custody. The Master who was moved said: "Spare him, he deserves our pity, nay blessings. Be merciful to your enemy. Do good to the wicked. Let him go."

Practical Outlook

Guru Gobindsingh's way of teaching was practical. He sacrificed his father, himself and four beloved sons at the altar of service. Guru Gobindsingh was a new kind of warrior—one who did not believe in pursuing his defeated foe, and gave his enemies food and shelter when they were in adverse circumstances. He was a great poet, philosopher and mystic. He was an apostle of love and peace. His message was: "Only those who practice love meet the Lord."

We at present stand in need of his message—the message of Humanity, Service, Brotherhood and Courage. His call awakened the people of that time. Will it now awaken us?

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Sardar Won't Tolerate Corrupt Ministries

CONGRESS GOVT.'S ARE NOT FOLLOWING BRITISH METHODS, HE ASSURES

Hopes Hyderabad Will Join Union In Year's Time

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I am prepared to remove any Ministry which large sections of people believe to be corrupt."

This emphatic declaration was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, in answer to questions put to him at a press conference at the hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber this morning.

He however strongly denied as "sinister implication" the suggestion that Congress Ministries were following "the obnoxious methods of the British Government."

"I have no doubt Hyderabad will, during the year, fall in line with other Princes" Sardar Patel declared.

He would accept the charge that the States Ministry was now following "a weak policy" But they had done so to avoid wider complications and because it was necessary for both sides to make preparations in the interim one year period towards a permanent settlement.

Answering a series of questions on the alleged breach of the Standstill Agreement by the Hyderabad Government he disclosed that the Government of India had drawn the attention of the Nizam's Government to reports of such breaches. He felt confident that any breach of the Standstill Agreement could now be examined by mutual discussions between the two governments through their Agents General, who should now be allowed to function unhampered.

A large number of questions relating to the position of Muslims in the Indian Union; the relations of leftist parties wishing to secede from the Congress, with the Parent body; the Junagadh and Kashmir Issues: Bombay Civic elections and other matters were put to the Deputy Prime Minister in the course of his 80 minutes press conference.

He replied to all questions in a mild and polite manner, except when insinuations of bad intentions provoked him to reproach the questioner.

With regard to a suggestion that as a reprisal against the ousting of a large number of Hindus from Pakistan, Muslims should be driven out of India, he scouted the idea of making innocent people suffer for crimes committed by somebody else.

On the issue of Groups within the Congress wishing to secede he said that the time was not opportune to create a split in the Congress, but that anybody clamouring for a different policy was free to go out.

STANDSTILL AGREEMENT

Sardar Patel was asked by a newspaperman why the Government of India were fulfilling the Standstill Agrement with "indecent haste" when there were reports of a breach of the agreement by the Hyderabad Government. He was also asked whether he was aware of the fact that a large section of the public viewed the States' Ministry policy as unsatisfactory and "weak".

The Deputy Prime Minister said that it was the first time he had heard of any dissatisfaction with his department on the point. He knew that many of the princes had misgivings regarding what they felt to be a precipitate action by the Government of India in taking over some of the smaller states in the country.

The problem of the small states was a very delicate one and the task of fitting them in India presented many complications. The job had been tried by the Political Department of the British Government and many statesmen, without finding any solution. The question that faced them now was: "What is their place in a Free India?"

One fine morning, he said, when the rulers saw some 40 small states being merged with provincial administrations, they felt that something unexpected was coming. This made them uneasy but Sardar Patel reiterated that the States Ministry was careful to avoid any cause of suspicions on the part of the princes with whom we have entered into a solemn agreement.

"We have assured them that they have a safe place in the Indian Union," he declared but stressed that if both the princes and the people of the states felt it was in their interest to merge with the adjoining province the States Department "has to listen to them."

WISE AND PROPER

Sardar Patel said the widely prevalent impression was that this was a very "revolutionary" step on the part of the Ministry and wondered whether the epithet "weak" applied to this facet of the States Department's policy also. But whether weak, strong or revolutionary, he was certain it was "a wise and proper" course and assured both the princes and the people that they need have no misgivings on this point. The States Department would help the rulers and their subjects to raise themselves from the "rut" so that both might progress individually and collectively.

However the Sardar agreed that there was some force in the charge that the States Ministry's policy towards Hyderabad could be characterised as "weak". The India Government had adopted that policy "advisedly", having in view the peculiar conditions in Hyderabad which was a Muslim-ruled state with a majority Hindu population.

In contrast to the other Indian states, it had been occupying a special position on the Indian scene for a long time and its problems with India were in some ways not the same as those of other princely territories.

Looking at the picture in this spirit and noting Hiderabad's characteristic problems the Government of India, the Deputy Prime Minister explained, had adopted what he called a "go-slow" policy deliberately.

If under the present atmosphere of distrust and suspicion between the two communities we had adopted a policy of quick action, its repurcussions would have been grave and affected the people inside and outside Hyderabad. The Indian Union's peace would have been disturbed." he stated, hastening to add that he hoped the atmosphere would clear before long and that the Hyderabad problem "will solve itself."

INTERVAL NECESSARY

"We have given time to Hyderabad deliberately so that it may be able to adjust and set right all matters inside the State. A Standstill Agreement of one year has been entered into between Hyderabad and the Nizam's Government. That interval was necessary for both sides to make preparations towards a permanent settlement. I have no doubt that Hyderabad will, during the year, fall in line with other princes", Sardar Patel said. Under these circumstances, he was willing to accept the charge of "weakness."

But if the outcome of this consideration on the part of the Government of India was to encourage certain groups inside the state to foment trouble and unrest, the Sardar would tell them: "You will find you are mistaken." Such tactics would benefit neither Hyderabad nor India.

A Reporter handed to Sardar Patel a long list of questions one of which sought an elucidation on the Home Department's policy towards Delhi's trouble makers. The questioner felt that policy was a "weak and timid" one.

SCALES ARE EVEN

The Deputy Prime Minister leaned forward quickly and asserted: "We are holding the scales even but it is difficult, Delhi being too near the scene of the recent tragedies. To say our policy is weak is to be too harsh. If you mean that we are dealing with the Muslims in that spirit, you can ask the Muslims themselves. Their complaint is the other way." (Laughter). He emphasised that the Home Department did not differentiate between Hindus or Muslims where the need for maintaining order and restoring peace were concerned.

If by any chance the questioner had in mind the Home Department of the Government of Bombay, he would refer him to the Home Minister here whom he presumed to be "a strong man."

Question: "Is it a crime to shout anti-Congress slogans? Why were five persons arrested yesterday on the Azad Maidan for shouting anti-Congress slogans?"

Answer: "There is no ban on slogans but there is something like decency in public life. What point.. is gained and what political results are achieved by raising them at a civic function? I do not think any responsible person should ask such questions."

Question: "Are you aware of the fact that the Bombay Congress Legislature Party has banned its members from associating with Socialists and Communists? Is this right?"

Mr. S. K. Patil stood up to say this was untrue and no such directive had been given. On this, the pressman quoted the communique issued by the Executive of the Legislature Party. Mr. Patil replied that "this has all been denied." Sardar Patel said he had nothing to say.

Question: "What is your view regarding the proposed secession of certain groups from the Congress. What is your advice?

THEY WILL HAVE TO GO

Sardar Patel replied: "I do not know why they are seceding. It may be because they want a different programme. In the Congress there is much scope in the defining of the general policy but once the policy has been decided, all members have to follow it. But if any individual or group feel otherwise and want a different programme they will be wise to go out."

The Sardar hesitated for a while and sternly remarked, "Yes, they will have to go out. This is no opportune time to create a split in the Congress."

Another question was whether the Sardar had come to Bombay to help the Congress Party in the Municipal elections.

"My coming here is likely to strengthen the Congress cause. If that helps the coming elections it is there. If the elections are to be fought in the name of the Congress there is Congressman worth the name who would not support it, he answered.

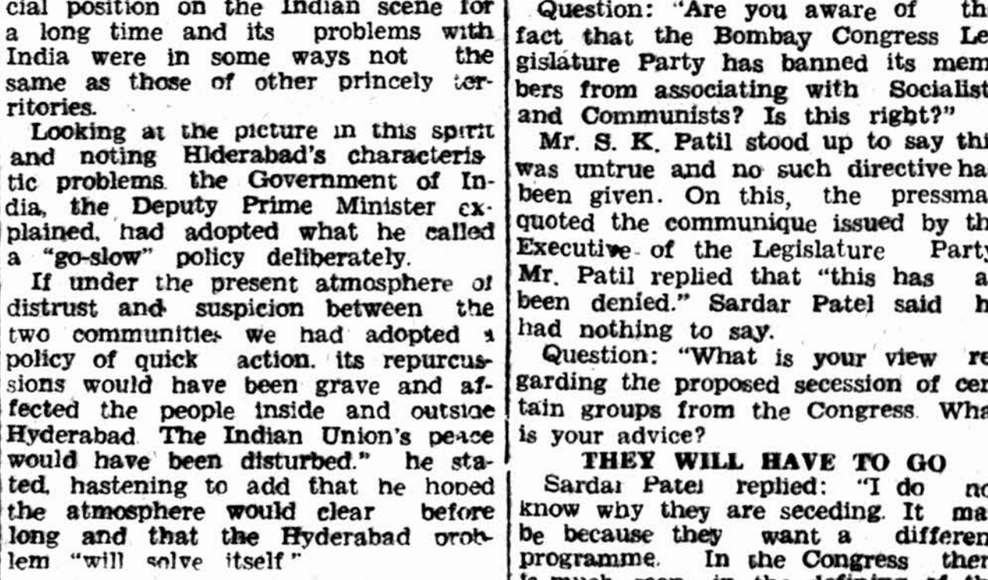
Question: 'What will be the policy of the Government of India towards the Muslim League?"

Answer: 'If there is going to be a Muslim League this will be considered. The Muslims themselves are not sure whether there will be one.

The Deputy Prime Minister agreed with a pressman that there was need for a parliamentary opposition to the party in power but held that they were not yet on their feet to have a steady opposition.

He denied the Government of India were negotiating with the Vatican for the settlement of the question of the cessation of Portuguese rule over Goa. "You newspapermen seem to know more secrets than the Government of India itself' he remarked.

Towards the conclusion of the press conference, Sardar Patel was again asked about Hyderabad. He said that the Indian Agent there had been instructed to verify reports of border clashes and he would tour the areas shortly with the cooperation of the Nizam's Government. Asked what the attitude of the Government of India was, vis-a-vis the State Congress struggle in Hyderabad, the Sardar stated that "any agitation in a peaceful manner for constitutional progress will have our sympathy." He declined to be dragged into a further discussion on this topic.



Sardar Patel at the Azad Maidan reception on Friday evening.

"DREAM OF REUNION"

It Will Not Materialise Says Liaquat Ali

PESHAWAR, Jan. 15 (API): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's Prime Minister, speaking at a meeting here to-day declared that so long as a single Muslim was alive in Pakistan the Congress dream of a reunion of Pakistan and India would not materialize.

"This dream," he added, "would founder on the rock of disappointment in the same way as their intense desire for a united India before August 15."

Reaffirming the Pakistan Government's desire for friendly relations with India the Pakistan Premier asserted that they would do their utmost to contribute towards he peace of the world.

"We are making every possible effort", he said, "to avoid a clash with the Indian Union and our patience has been taxed to the limit. I have come to tell you that we should continue our efforts for peace but we shall shirk no sacrifice to defend our honour as a sovereign state."

Quoting the Kashmir issue as an instance of the "aggressive and high-handed policy", of the Indian Union, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said, "with regard to the question of accession the case of Junagadh and Manavadar States was analogous to that of Kashmir. When Junagadh and Manavadar joined the Pakistan dominion of their free will, the Indian Government advanced the argument that the rulers of those States had no right to join Pakistan without consulting their people who were mostly Hindus. But the Indian Government forgot all their arguments when the Maharaja of Kashmir joined the Indian Union against the wishes of the people of that State of whom eighty per cent are Muslims.

We invited the Indian Government to evolve a formula by mutual consent regarding the accession of the State to either Dominion, but it is obvious that they are bent upon including Kashmir into India by the force of arms. But I want to make it clear to them that Pakistan Muslims will never tolerate that 35 lakhs of Kashmir Muslims be thrown against their will at the mercy of the Indian Union.'

DARES SALAAM, Jan. 16 (Reuter): Four Indians have been arrested on a charge of being in unlawful possession of diamonds, it was reported from Shinyanga, Tanganyika today.

KOLHAPUR LEADER TO MEET SARDAR TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Jan. 17 (API): Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar, President of the Deccan States Regional Council, is expected to arrive in Bombay tomorrow morning, on the invitation by the States Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

It is understood Mr Kumbhar will discuss with the States' Minister the question of merging all Deccan States in Bombay Province.

Mahatma's Terms For Breaking Fast

Muslims Should Be Able To Move About Freely In Delhi

Restoration Of Mosques Recently Converted Into Temples: No Economic Boycott

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17. (A.P.I.): Seven conditions prescribed by Mahatma Gandhi for breaking his fast were outlined today at a peace rally by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister.

They, announced Maulana Azad, were as follows:—

(1.) The annual fair at the Mausoleum of Khawja Bakhtyar which falls du. shortly, may be held and Muslims may be able to join it without any fear.

(2.) One hundred and seventeen mosques which, after the recent riots in Delhi, were converted into temples or residential places, may be turned into Mosques again by the non-Muslims of the particular areas.

(3.) Muslims should be able to move about freely and without any danger in Karol Bagh, Subzimundi and Paharganj, which formerly were predominantly Muslim areas.

(4.) The Hindus should not object to the return to Delhi of those Muslims who have, perforce gone to Pakistan if and when they choose to do so.

(5.) Muslims should be able to travel in Railway trains without any risk.

(6.) There should be no economic boycott of Muslims.

(7.) The accommodation of non-Muslims in Muslim zones in Delhi be left entirely at the discretion of the residents of those areas.

SURPRISE FOR AZAD.

The conditions, Maulana Azad said, were given to him at his request by Gandhiji when he saw him at 2-15 p.m. to-day. Mahatma Gandhi's decision to undertake the fast had come to him as a surprise. Gandhiji had not consulted even his trusted friends in this matter. "When I saw him on Tuesday morning, shortly before his fast began. I knew that it was no use trying to make him change his mind. That was an impossible task because his mind was made up'

The only thing left then, Maulana Azad continued, was to work towards the fulfilment of his mission, and thus end his fast as early as possible. Gandhiji had undertaken the fast to bring about a change of heart among the people. But it was difficult to assess when such a change of heart would take place. He, therefore, requested Mahatma Gandhi to let them have concrete conditions which, if fulfilled, would be enough to persuade him to give up his fast. Gandhiji then gave him the above conditions.

Assurances on the points. Gandhiji had said, must come from responsible people who could guarantee the proper fulfilment of the seven conditions. He must not be given false assurances.

"To that Apostle of Truth, we must give true assurances only. We cannot fabricate things even to save his life. If we can perform what he has called upon us to do, then let us go to him and request him to give up his fast. Otherwise, we have to leave him in the hands of God", Maulana Azad said.

CRISIS AFTER 36 HOURS

Dr. B. C. Roy had told him, Maulana Azad revealed, that only for the next 36 hours Gandhiji's life would be out of any serious crisis. After that period he could not guaruntee anything

Appealing to the people to promote communal harmony, the Education Minister said that the Muslims of Delhi should try to understand the feelings of the non-Muslims coming from Pakistan, sympathise with them and help them out of their present troubles.

At the same time, he added, the refugees must realise that for their sufferings they could not blame the Muslims living in Delhi and ill-feeling towards them would not bring them any relief.

Health Bulletin

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (A.P.I.): "Mahatma Gandhi is definitely weaker and has begun to feel heavy in the head", says a health bulletin issued this evening.

The bulletin adds this is significant in view of the fact that the kidneys are not functioning well. In our opinion it will be most undersirable to let the fast continue. Therefore it is our duty to tell the people of all communities to take immediate steps to produce the requisite condition for ending the fast without delay. These conditions have already been explained by Gandhiji.

The bulletin is signed by Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Dr. Shushila Nayyar.

DELHI SUSPENDS BUSINESS

On the fith day of his fast Mahama Gandhi is definitely weaker and Delhi's reaction to the fast became more pronounced. As a manifestation of the citizens' concern, business in the capital was suspended for the day and thousands of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs got together and took out processions. Unity placards with appropriate slogans were displayed. Schools and colleges were closed and prayers were offered for the early and successful termination of his fast.

MOUNTBATTEN CALLS ON MAHATMA

The Governor-General and Lady Mountbatten called on Mahatma at 7 p.m. The crowds at the gate cheered Their Excellencies. Lord and Lady Mountbatten were conducted to Mahatma Gandhi's room by Dr. Jivraj Mehta. Their Excellencies were with him for about 20 minutes.

The prayers were held as usual

(Continued on Page 16)

SECURITY COUNCIL INTERVENES

Asks India And Pakistan To Halt Warfare In Kashmir

LAKE SUCCESS, January 17. (U.P.A.): The Security Council directly intervened today in the dispute between India and Pakistan and called on both states to "take immediately all measures" to halt the warfare in Kashmir.

The Council passed a stop-gap resolution aimed at easing the strife prevailing in the princely state of Kashmir as a result of invasions by Muslim raiding parties. The resolution asked the Governments of India and Pakistan to issue appeals to all their peoples to refrain from further bloodshed.

The action was taken after most Council members agreed that a more positive United Nations intervention would take considerable time.

Kashmir Troops Take Devigarh Fort

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17. (API): A Defence Ministry 'Communique' on Kashmir says: "R.I.A.F. aircraft successfully attacked raiders' dispositions with cannon and rockets and trafed their vehicles. Indian Army artillery in Poonch area silenced raiders mortars.

"Jammu and Kashmir State Force troops after neutralising the raiders' gun positions assaulted and captured Devigarh Fort, west of Sachitgarh. Six raiders were killed in this engagement.

"Our troops carried out offensive patrolling elsewhere."

TRUCE SIGNED IN BATAVIA HARBOUR

BATAVIA, January 17, (Reuter): A truce between the Netherlands East Indies Government and the Indonesian Republic was signed on board the United States Transport Renville in Batavia Harbour where negotiations for a cease fire in the Java dispute had been proceeding under the United Nations Security Council "Good Offices" Committee, at 12-55 p.m. (IST) today.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16 (A.P.I.): An Indian States Development Conference will be held in Calcutta towards the latter part of February, under the auspices of the organizers of the All-India Exhibition.

Tentative Decontrol Of Cloth?

Industries Committee Of Textile Control Board To Discuss Issue

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Decontrol of textiles is expected to figure in the discussion when the Industries Committee of the Textile Control Board meets here tomorrow. Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industries and Supply, Government of India, who arrived in the city from New Delhi this evening will preside over the meeting which will also be attended by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, Minister for Defence, and Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Minister, who are in Bombay at present.

It is gathered that the Government members may agree to a policy of decontrol of textiles but only on a tentative basis.

It is further gathered that the official quarters favour reservation of adequate powers in the hands of Government to reimpose control in any aspect that it obtains today, if and when necessary in the interest of the consumer.

The question of stepping up the production of cloth and the industrial truce arrived at in New Delhi between capitalists, labour and the Government will also engage the attention of the meeting.

Sardar Condemns Left-Wing Obstructionist Tactics

Need Of The Hour Is To Work For India's Progress And Unity

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Addressing a record gathering at Chowpatty sands this evening, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister, urged Bombay to give a lead in restoring communal harmony, in stepping up industrial production and in upholding the industrial truce arrived at in Delhi.

This lead, if followed by the rest of the country, would pull India out of her present travail and enable her to take a rightful place among the great nations of the world, added the Sardar.

The Deputy Prime Minister attacked the obstructionist role adopted by the Communists, Socialists and other alleged left-wingers, who by fomenting strikes, were impeding seriously the country's progress.

"Faced with the onerous burdens with which the present Government is faced, any other Government would have cracked up", he said. But the present Popular Government, had survived the unimaginably difficult conditions.

The meeting was largely attended and on the dais were the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher who returned from Delhi this evening, and other Ministers of the Bombay Government.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, welcoming Sardar Patel assured him that the citizens of Bombay who had always believed in the leadership of Sardar would still continue to follow his lead.

QUESTION OF DECONTROL

Sardar Patel referred to the question of decontrol of foodgrains and said that it had been welcomed by some while it had been criticised by others. It was not in their hands to take an independent decision. Mahatma Gandhi himself exercised his great influence in favour of decontrol. The All India Congress Committee had also demanded removal of controls.

(Continued on Page 16)

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

New York, Jan. 17.

Previous Closing	35.35
Today's Opening	35.36
Difference	Nil
Today's Closing	35.60
Difference	+25

LAST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 17.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan	530	0
Coteon Jarila March	514	8
Silver Bullion	166	0
Gold Forward	105	8
Sovereign	68	4

STOP PRESS

GANDHIJI RESTLESS

NEW DELHI. Jan. 17, (U.P.I.): Gandhiji is restless from 11 tonight. Nausea has started and is proving troublesome. He has completed 106 hours of fast.

Deepening anxiety is felt in the Gandhi Camp tonight.

MAHATMA FAVOURS KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

BELGAUM, Jan. 17. (A.P.I.): "I entirely agree to the unification of Karnatak, may I cherish it," says Mahatma Gandhi in reply to a letter from Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande.

CEASE-FIRE IN INDONESIA

BATAVIA, Jan. 17 (U.P.A.): Commanders-in-Chief of both Dutch and Republican armies radioed their commands tonight to cease fire and stand fast. The Republicai announced that military communiques would not be issued any more.

TEXT OF "PROTOCOL M" RELEASED

LONDON, Jan 17 (Reuter): The British Foreign Office today issued the text of "Protocol M" containing the alleged German Communist plans to organise strikes in the Ruhr and disorganise transport in Western Germany."

Chiang's Bid To Hold Manchuria

Chinese 35th Army Commander Commits Suicide

NANKING, January 17, (Reuter) General Lu Ying-Lu, Commander of the Chinese 35th Army, was today officially reported to have committed suicide because of heavy losses suffered by his men in the defence of Laishui, 50 miles North of Rationing, Hopei Provincial capital, against Communist attacks.

General Li Ming—Ting, Commander of the 32nd division, was killed while directing the city's defence.

The report said the Communist attack was on a big scale. General Lu shot himself after his forces had routed the Communists, who it was claimed, lost some 10,000 killed and 3,000 taken prisoner.

First move indicating the Government's determination to hold Manchuria was disclosed today in a report of the establishment of a Communist Suppression Headquarters in Mukden under General Wei Li-Huang, head of the Chinese Military Mission recently returned from the United States

Other reports from Manchuria told of Government forces in action in the Sin Li Tun area near the border of Jehol and West Manchuria, and in the Kirin sector.

In South Western Honan, the Chinese Commander threw in "waves and waves of a aircraft" to counteract Communist attacks against the strategic city of Tenghsien.

Campaign To Popularise Khadi In U. P.

BENARES, Jan. 16 (API).—The Khadi Committee appointed by the U.P. Government to formulate a scheme to popularise the use of Khadi and to encourage hand spinning met here on January 13 and 14 and decided to put into effect tentatively in the Madhuban Police Circle in Azamgarh District from April 1. The experiment envisages to make the area self-sufficient in its need of cloth. If the experiment proves a success the scheme will be extended to other rural areas of the Province.

The Khadi Committee chalked out a programme incurring an expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs including a recurring expenditure of 10 lakhs in the financial year 1948-49. Another plan decided by the Committee aims at teaching of spinning to one lac women in the rural areas and to provide facilities for weaving.

A sub-committee has been appointed to finalise these schemes

Mahrattas Inflict Heavy Casualties On Raiders

Indian Colonel Wounded In Action In Jammu Evacuated To Ambala For Treatment

NAUSHERA, January 17. (API): Soon after Indian troops abandoned the small Jhanga position, patrolling up the road from Naushera towards Jhangar began says an A. P. I. correspondent. While leading one of the patrols, an Indian Colonel was wounded by a machine gun burst from the raiders The officer, Lt. Col. Rawind Singh has now been evacuated to Ambala for treatment.

Commanding Mahratta troops Lt. Col. Rawind Singh was wounded within 18 hours of his arrival in Jammu. When we lost Jhangar, it was decided to fly in reinforcements. The Mahrattas came and were straightway sent to the Naushera area. In the engagement in which Col. Rawind Singh was wounded, the Mahrattas inflicted heavy casualties on the raiders. After the engagement, over 75 bodies were counted. For nearly seven days after being wounded, the Colonel with his other colleagues waited before being evacuated by road His leg was still in plaster.

Waiting to board the plane which would take him to Ambala, Col. Rawind Singh told me how a month ago he had been detained by Pakistan authorities. He had been sent to Jhelum to evacuate some Hindu and Sikh refugees. The Pakistan authorities who knew of the Colonel's arrival. and identity and the purpose of his visit yet insisted that he was an intruder and arrested him Reference to the Civil or military authorities was of no avail. Col Rawind was detained for over ten hours and late in the evening was told he would be allowed to go provided he would sit in a covered vehicle. Col. Rawind refused and said he had his men to look after Ultimately he was allowed to drive by a circuitous road.

Col. Rawind Singh's next assignment was with the Mahrattas in Jammu. And he was wounded for the fifth time in his life. He had been wounded in operations at Razmak, in the Arakan, and Far East.

Another officer whose family seems to have in a body decided in favour of the army to serve their country is Major Keshav Rattan. The Major is one of the "family seven" who are all serving in the Indian army at various places.

U. S. Army Officers Arrested In Hungary

BUDAPEST, Jan. 17. (UPA): The Army authorities said that Lieut. Col. Peter J. Kopchak, Assistant Military attache in Budapest, and Lieut. Col. Bernard Thielen, also attached to the military staff of the Legation there, were taken into custody in the town of Papa while they were driving their own car on a routine business trip."

The two officers were reported arrested because they did not register with the Russian headquarters before trying to drive through the town.

They said that they had been accorded "hostile treatment" by Soviet Army authorities at the town Kommandantura and were not permitted to contact the American Legation in Budapest.

The two officers reported that upon reaching Vienna they had been taken from the Soviet hearquarters at Papa late Wednesday night under Soviet guard with the assurance that they were being returned to Budapest.

They were brought into Vienna by a circuitous route and then released by the Russians early Thursday morning without any explanation. They started back to Budapest early yesterday afternoon.

SOLVING THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

Nehru Explains Govt's. Plan

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16, (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said here today that the Government of India had decided to undertake the development of certain towns in the East Punjab, Delhi and other provinces to solve the refugee problem. For this purpose the appointment of a high power board and a development rehabilitation commissioner was under the active consideration of the Government.

Pandit Nehru who was addressing a meeting outside the Town Hall in connection with the peace campaign, stressed the necessity to create an atmosphere in the town which should ensure security of life to every citizen of the Union irrespective of his creed or cast. 'We have", he said "every sympathy with the refugees from Pakistan who have suffered for no fault of theirs. Arrangements for the provision of residential accommodation to thousands of refugees will be undertaken in two or three days"

The Prime Minister appealed to the citizens of Delhi to maintain communal unity which alone could move Mahatma Gandhi to break his fast.

KATHIAWAR STATE MERGER MOVE

RAJKOT, Jan. 17 (A.P.I.): The Rulers of the Salute States of Kathiawar at conference this morning unanimously agreed that the formation of one single State of Kathiawar would be "in the best interests of the Rulers as well as the people.' The details for giving practical shape to the proposal are still under discussion. The states represented at the conference were Nawanagar. Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra Morvi, Gondal, Palitana. Dhrol Rajkot and Wadhwan.

Dozen Mills Resume Work At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17. (A.P.I.): About a dozen out of 68 textile mills resumed work to-day after the City Congress Committee and the Textile Labour Association appealed to the workers to return to their work.

The workers have been on strike for the last three days as a protest against the Swaminarayan temple being closed to Harijans and had been blocking the entrance of the temple by sitting in front of it day and night.

Baldev Singh Arrives In City

BOMBAY, Jan. 17 (A.P.I.)—Sardar Baldev Singh, India's Defence Minister and Mr. C. H. Bhabha Commerce Minister, arrived here by a special plane from Delhi this afternoon.

They were received at the aerodrome by Mr. Purushottam Thakkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh on behalf of the B.P.C.C.

Shanghai Students Stage Anti-British Demonstration

HONGKONG, Jan. 17 (Reuter): All British women and children evacuated from Shameen island,, Canton—still under martial law after yesterday's anti-British riots—arrived here today after a 90-mile flight weary and shaken.

Armed police stood guard over the British Consulate in Shanghai today after students there had threatened a demonstration. Municipal authorities were trying to "persuade" local authorities to call off the proposed demonstrations.

With the evacuation of British women and children from Canton, the foreign community there was reduced to about 100, most of them Americans.

The Chinese Government has expressed "regret" over the riots. Negotiations over the evictions from Kowloon are to continue.

The police guard on the tiny Kowloon city area was increased tonight as a precaution in view of an expected influx of visitors during the weekend.

A Reuter report from Shanghai said the United States and Britain were denounced when 10,000 students of both sexes staged a demonstration this afternoon outside the British Consulate in protest against the Kowloon evictions.

For three hours, flag-waving students massed outside the heavily-guarded front entrance of the Consulate, singing patriotic songs and shouting anti-British and anti-American slogans.

They dispersed after a small deputation had been permitted by the police to enter the grounds and present a petition to the British Consul-General.

Disturbances In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17 (A.P.I.): A number of shops in the city, specially in the Kotwali and Clock Tower areas were looted this afternoon as the Sikhs procession in connection with the celebration of Guru Govind Singh day was being taken out. There were also a few cases of arson.

The police fired a number of times to disperse the looters. An all-night curfew has been claimed in the city area.

Military has been called and posted all over the city.

The District Magistrate has issued the following press communique on today's disturbance:—"During the course of the processions of the Sikhs in connection with Shree Guru Govind Singhji's birthday celebrations this afternoon a section of the processionists commenced arson, rioting and looting. Firing had to be resorted to stop this, as a result of which two of the processionists engaged in rioting. arson or loot were killed and about ten wounded. Six persons were stabbed by the processionists, two of whom succumbed to their injuries. One constable of military police received gunshot wound on the thigh by accident.

Curfew has been imposed. The disturbed area is being vigorously patrolled by the military and the police. The situation has been brought under control.

ANGLO-FRENCH ECONOMIC TALKS

LONDON, Jan. 16, (Reuter): The Anglo-French economic and financial talks between M. Reive Mayer, French Minister of Finance and Economics, and Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will end tomorrow, a spokesman of the French Embassy said tonight.

Speculation is ripe about the subject of the almost non-stop discussions which have lasted all day and may continue at a dinner party given by Sir Stafford Cripps tonight.

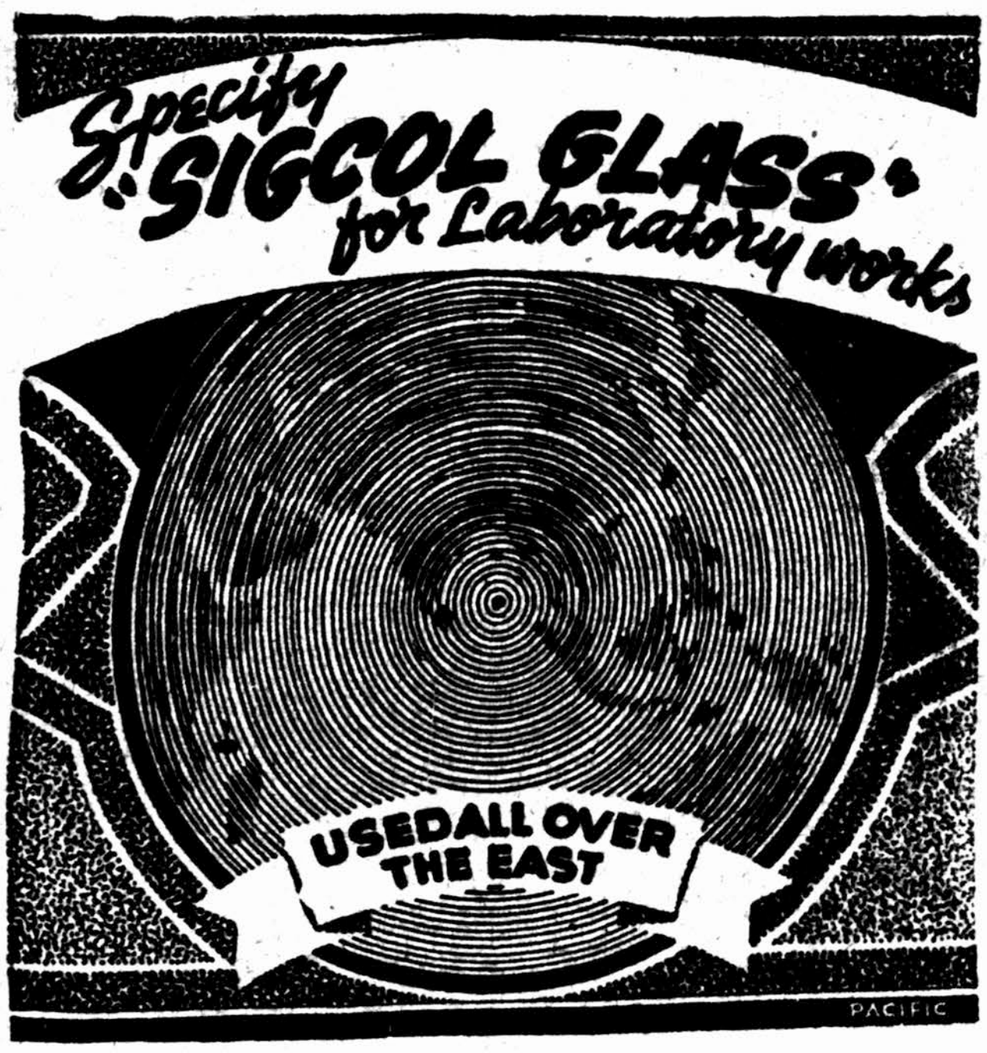
London financial circles take it virtually for granted that the devalution of the franc was discussed today.

DEWEY MAY ACCEPT REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, (UPA): A spokesman for Governor Thomas Dewey said today that Dewey would accept the Republican presidential nomination.

A statement delivered to the press said "As Governor Dewey has frequently said he is fully engaged with the work of the legislative session and cannot actively seek the nomination for President. but. if nominated he would accept."

Dewey was Republican candidate for President in 1944 and was defeated by Roosevelt.



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CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Posh Snud 7, 2004.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 6, 1367
Parsi: Amardad 17, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset: 18-24 p.m

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Progress Through Rein carnation" is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BASSEIN PILGRIMAGE: The annual pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Philomena in the church at Manikpur, near the railway station, Bassein, will be held today (Sunday). Relics of the saint, a piece of bone and garment, will be taken in procession followed by the high mass at which Rt. Rev. Balaguer of Bombay will officiate. Food and shelter accommodation will be available in the church compound.

ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION: Mass Anti-Typhoid inoculations performed free to the public at Pendse Wadi, Tarabaug Estate and New Charni Road, tomorrow (Monday) between 4 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

AT Y.O.U. TOMORROW: "Free Thought" at Youths' Own Union—Y.O.U.—tomorrow (Monday) at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall at 6-15 p.m

DEVADIGA YUVAKA SANGH: General Body meeting today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at Trafford House Marzban Road, Fort.

ARYA SAMAJ: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Shri Swami Tyaganandji Acharya, Gurukul Mahavidyalaya Ayodhya will deliver a public lecture on Vedopdesh.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE: The adjourned Annual meeting of the Bohra Youth League will be held at 129, Abdul Rehman Street, at 10-30 a.m. today (Sunday).

HEALTH EXHIBITION AND CINEMA SHOW: With the Co-operation of "The Bombay Mothers and Children Welfare Society", the Welfare Department of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., has arranged a Health Exhibition and Cinema Show in the Mill compound for the benefit of the operatives—men and women of the David Mills (Carrol Road) today (Sunday) to the following timing: 9-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon Exhibition, 12-0 noon to 4-0 p.m Interval, 4-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Exhibition, 7-0 p.m. to 9-0 p.m. Cinema Show—7 reels (depicting "Personal Hygiene" with running commentary).

TODAY'S UNITY PROCESSION: The Socialist Party appeals to the citizens of Bombay, belonging to all communities and classes to participate in the Communal amity and unity procession organised today (Sunday). The procession will start from Kamgar Maidan at 2-0 p.m. and pass through Supari Baug Road, Victoria Garden Road, Bhendi Bazar, Mohmadali Road, Masjid Bunder Road, Kalbadevi Road and terminate in a mass meeting at Azad Maidan where the pledge to maintain communal unity will be taken and speeches will be delivered by Acharya Narendra Deo, Achyut Patwardhan, Purshottam Trikamdas, Moinundin Harris, Adam Adil, Prithviraj Kapoor and others. Along the route of the procession special arches have been erected in memory of the martyrs who laid down their lives while working for peace during the riots. Homage will be paid to the martyrs at their respective gates.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN STUDENTS' UNION: Dr. Amul Desai writes:—All Students are requested to participate in the "Amity and Unity" Procession today (Sunday) at 2 p.m. All of them must reach Kamgar Maidan before 1-30 p.m.

ANOTHER PROCESSION: Mr. L. K. Oak, the Secretary of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India writes:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, there will be a communal unity Procession today (Sunday) which will start at 3 p.m. from the DeLisle Road Maidan and go through Kamathipura, Madanpura, Lalbaug, Kalachowki, Sewree, Lower Parel, Fergussion Road, etc., terminating at the starting point. We call upon all workers and other citizens to join the Procession and declare their determination to smash the riot mongers.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Rao Saheb Captain Joshi on "Beam Theory of Astrology" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Jan. 18, (Sunday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Kusum Shroff and Sisters (Vocal) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Panalal Ghosh (Bansari) 9-0 "Literacy" (E) by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher 9-15 Laxmibai Jadhav (Vocal) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Ram Joshi (M) 12-15 p.m. Haribhau Ghangrekar (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 C. V. Pant Vaidya (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 City of Birmingham Orch. Carnival Overture: Dvorak 1-50 Liverpool Phil. Orch. (Caprice Espagnol: Rimsky Korsakov) 2-10 Orchestre De La Societe Des Concerts Du Conservatoire, Paris (Nocturnes: Debusey) 4-20 R. N. Paradkar (Patdeep) 4-45 Shaukat Ali (Thumri) 5-0 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 5-15 Programme (M) for Children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 R. N. Paradkar (G D Madgulkar) 6-30 Shaukat Ali (Thumri) 6-45 Kannada Bhajans by G. S. Yellapurkar 7-0 Instr. Music 7-10 Locals 7-15 Pannalal Ghosh (Bansari) 7-30 C. V. Pant Vaidya (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from his own opems by Prafull Datta (Alias R. K. Tendulkar) 8-45 Roopak (G) by Damodar Bhatt 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Instr. Music 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Saj Sangit 5-45 p.m. Thumri By Sham Dvere 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Rasmandal (Garbi Geets) 8-15 R. N. Paradkar (Bhavgeet G. D. Madgulkar) 9-0 Haribhau Ghangrekar (Vocal) 10-0 Laxmibai Jadhav (Nayaki Kanada).

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: The 64th Anniversary of the Foundation Day of the Society's Girls' High School will be celebrated in the Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya Memorial Hall, Nowroji Seth Street, Thakurdwar, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.). when Sjt. V. B. Gandhi will preside.

PUBLIC CONDOLENCE MEETING: Under the auspices of several institutions of Bombay a Public Condolence meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Vanamali Hall (Near B. B. Dadar Rly. Station), under the presidentship of Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar, to mourn the sad loss of the late Mr. D. P. Vengurlekar, a silent social worker of the City.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS ASSOCIATION (URDU BRANCH): Sajjad Zaheer General Secretary Progressive Writers Association India will report on "The Progressive Writers (Urdu Branch) Conferences in India and Pakistan" at Sikri Bhuvan, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill at 3 p.m. today (Sunday).

NATIONS' LEAGUE OF PENFRIENDS: Meeting of members at 4 p.m. at the residence of Mr. S. Dalal, 52, Khetwadi 10th Lane, Arab Bungalow, (1st Floor).

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Umeshchandrajee will speak on "Avadhuth Geeta" today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram, 448 Sandhurst Road.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE: Adjourned meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall tomorrow (Monday) after the Corporation meeting called for that day.

THE FAMOUS CINE LABORATORIES AND STUDIOS: Sardar Patel will visit the Studios at Haines Road, Mahaluxmi, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

LITERACY WEEK: Today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. A.I.R., Bombay, will broadcast an eye witness account of the inauguration of the Literacy Week by the Governor of Bombay with recorded excerpts from the proceedings. It will be followed by a talk on 'Leteracy' at 9 a.m by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher.

"PRODUCE OR PERISH" Today (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will inaugurate a series of talks entitled "Produce or Perish" from A.I.R., Delhi, and relayed by the Bombay Station on 244 metres.

day) at 11-00 a.m. A.I.R., Bombay.

SAIGAL'S SUSIC: Today (Sun- will present a special programme of K. L. Saigal's music.

MAVALANKAR'S ADDRESS: A recorded summary of he Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar's presidential address at the Akhil Maharashtra S.S. Parishad being held at Nasik, will be broadcast in Marathi by A.I.R., Bombay today (Sunday) at 4-45. p.m.

SARDAR'S ADDRESS: Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will address a public meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar, at 5-30 p.m. today (Sunday). The Bombay Station of All India Radio will relay the proceedings with commentary from 5-30 to 6-00 p.m. and again from 6-15 p.m. onwards. The news in Kannada, usually broadcast at 5-45 p.m. will be recorded and played back at 7-45 p.m. A recording of the entire speech of the Sardar Patel will be rebroadcast on Monday (Jan. 19 at 8-30 a.m.

Port Trust Chairman On Employees' Strike

Mr. V. S. Bhide, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust writes:

On 28th October last the Port Trust removed certain disparities that then existed between the different sections of the workers and sanctioned 12 holidays, with pay, in a year, to all workers. The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union inofrmed the Port Trust on 22nd December 1947 that they considered this arrangement unaccepptable. The Trustees thereupon again considered the whole subject on the following day and came to the conclusion that there was no justification for increasing the number of holidays (viz. 12) already granted. The Union was informed to that effect on 24th December 1947.

The owrkers immediately resorted to a strike without notice. To summarise the present demands of the Union are in all as follows:

(1) All Bank Holidays with pay, i.e. 19 holidays as against 12.

(2) Revision of scales of pay. (3) Rent-free occupation of Part Trust quarters. (4) Additional leave. (5) War Bonus in addition to what has already been given. (6) Supply of Pay Ships. (7) Setting up of Departmental Joint Committees and a Central Joint Council between the Union and the Port Trust.

It will therefore be seen that, at the moment, there is no common ground on which negotiations for a settlement could be opened.

As regards the functioning of the Port services, as much foodgrains as can be handled, is being unloaded daily from the ships. The Port is now functioning to nearly 80 per cent of its normal capacity. The community need entertain no fear of the shortage either of food or fuel.

Workers Determined To Fight To The Last

The General Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union writes:

A meeting of the Bombay Port Trust workers numbering more than 6,500 was held on Saturday under the presidentship of Sjt. Asoka Mehta.

Sjt. Asoka Mehta, appealed to the workers to maintain the same courage, peace, and, dignity which has been the outstanding futures of the strike. The Port Trust authorities as well as the Government seems to have decided to break the peaceful strike. Let them realise that the workers of the Port Trust are well organised and determined to fight them tooth and nail.

The Union is yet going to give some time to the Government of India, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to study the dispute impartially and settle it amicably.

In the end he appealed to the workers to participate in the communal amity and unity procession organised by the Socialist Party on Sunday the 18th nnst. and save the life of Mahatmaji the father of the Nation'

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor Bombay received Diwan Jarmani Dass.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mrs Kulsum Sayani.

His Excellency and Rani Maharaj Singh attended the Inaugural Meeting of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee at the Town Hall, where they were received by the Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, President and Mrs. Kulsum Sayani, Chairman, of the Literacy Week Committee.

Major and Mrs. H. C. Badhwar have left.

More Socialist Candidates

Following is an additional list of candidates of the Socialist Party for the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation elections:

Dhobi Talao: Dr. Simon Fernandes, M.B., B.S., and Principal Jyotindra D. Desai, B.A., B.Sc. T. D. (London) of G. T. High School.

Panaswadi: Dr. Samant, Y. A., M. B., B. S.

Mazgaon: George Vaz. There will be a further and final list of the candidates.

Rats Destroy 200 Million Bushels Of Grain In U. S Every Year

NEW YORK (IPS):— About 200,000,000 bushels of grain are destroyed every year by rats. With a view to mitigate this loss, a big nationwide rat catching drive is proposed to be launched in America soon.

Indian Consembly Leaguer's House Searched

GORAKHPUR, Jan. 15, (API): The house of Mr. Rizwanullah, member of the Indian Constituent Assembly and U. P. Assembly and President of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League was searched for about four hours by the city Magistrate assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of police but nothing incriminating was found.

Mill Official Arrested

Breach Of Trust In Respect Of Rs. 5 Lakhs Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Mullan Phiroze, Secretary of the Dhanraj Mills, was arrested by the Bombay City Police and produced before Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, today.

The accused was arrested in connection with a complaint lodged by Raja Dhanrajgiri alleging criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5 lakhs, from the funds of the mill.

Sometime back the Police had arrested two other officials of the mill on the same charge.

The accused was allowed bail of Rs. 50.000.

POSTAL CLERK ARRESTED

Misappropriation Of 90 Parcels Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahadeo Vinayak a clerk in the General Post Office, Bombay, was arrested along with a postal contractor Shivji Kanji and three coolies on a charge of misappropriating 90 postal parcels.

It was alleged that the parcels which were consigned for Calcutta and were returned as they were undelivered were misappropriated by the accused.

They were enlarged on bail at the Esplanade Court today.

MOTORISTS FINED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jal Hormusji Billimoria, a motorist was fined Rs. 100 and had his driving license suspended for six months for exceeding the speed limit and driving at a speed of 65 miles per hour on Marine Drive on the afternoon of June 24th last.

Fifty other motorists were fined sums ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Three Months' R. I. For Accepting Pugri

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Deviram Yeshwant was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today, for accepting a pugree of Rs. 400 for letting out a room at Ghdapdev.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Jan. 17, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, (17th Jan.):—

Widespread rain has occurred in South-East Madras and a few showers in Malabar. Night temperatures have been appreciably above normal generally over the country, south of latitude 25 degrees north.

FORECAST UNTIL 18TH EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in the Peninsula south of latitude 13 degrees N. thundershowers will occur locally in Rajputana and West Central India and at a few stations in Gujerat, the West Central Provinces, East Central India, the North Bombay Deccan, North Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in the extreme South Peninsula, during the next 24 hours.

Weather Chart

POONA, Jan. 17, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maxiuum and miniuum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November 1947, and the departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.). on 17th January 1948:—

Ahmednagar 84 58 0 1.5 0, Ajmer nil, Akola 87 63 0 2.4 plus 0.9, Allahabad nil, Amraoti 84 66 0 2.2 plus 0.9, Baroda 91 63 0 0 —, BOMBAY 84 71 0 0 minus 0.7, Calcutta 81 57 0 1.8 plus 0.7, Cawnpore 61 41 0 2.9 plus 1.9, Delhi 70 40 0 2.2 plus 1.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 64 0 1.1, Indore 83 46 0 0.4 minus 0.6, Jubbulpore 82 56 0 0.6 minus 0.7, Karachi nil, Khandwa nil, Lahore 70 35 0 0.5 minus 0.6, Lucknow nil, Madras 83 74 0.7 5.1 minus 15.2, Mysore 83 67 0 1.9 minus 1.3, Nagpur 85 60 0 2.4 plus 1.0, Patna 75 51 0 0.3 minus 0.4, Peshawar 67 38 0 0.3 minus 1.2, Poona 90 59 0 0.4 minus 0.9, Rajkot 86 63 0 0 minus 0.3, Shillong 59 37 0 0.3 minus 1.8, Sholapur 87 65 0 0.4 minus 1.4, Surat 91 65 0 0 minus 0.5.

High Priority For Military Training

Gadgil's Assurance To Indian Youth

POONA, Jan. 17 (A.P.I.): The Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, speaking in Poona today, assured the youth of the country that their training in the art of defence had been given the highest priority by the Government. The plan they had decided upon, when put through, would give the country adequate supply of good officers to man its defence services, he said.

Mr. Gadgil was declaring open the University Officers Training Corps Club for officers and cadets of the Second Bombay Battalion, drawn from students and professors of colleges in Poona and Karnatak. The Minister was presented with a guard of honour by members of the Corps at the entrance to the club.

The Minister, a former member of the Indian Defence Force—the forerunner of the U.O.T.C.—spoke highly of the training he then received and said: "This is just the sort of training which should be made available to young men of the country."

The country he added, had won its freedom and it was now their duty to defend it. In a short time all the British Military officers would have left the country. A few who would continue to stay, would remain as advisers. "It is for you", he told the Corps members, "to build up the Indian Army Navy and Air Force.

INDIAN OFFICERS CAN DO IT

Today, Mr. Gadgil said, there was no question of belittling the capacity of Indian officers. Kashmir and Junagadh had proved their capabilities and it was the agreed opinion, even of British generals, that Indian officers were equal to those of any other country.

"We are a peaceful people, but if a war is forced on us we shall always meet that eventuality, he declared.

The Commandant of the Corps, Lt. Col. N. G. Suru, said that the club would serve as a real home to officers and cadets of the Corps and help develop a proper corporate life among them. It was open to members of the Unit past and present, as well as professors and students of colleges in Poona, and officers of regular Military units.

Later, presiding over the "College Day" of Sir Parashurambhau College, Mr. Gadgil called upon the students to prepare themselves for the heavy responsibilities which they would have to face in the construction of Free India.

Cricket Board Eager To Have Don In India

Sydney Morning Herald's Report

SYDNEY, Jan. 17 (Reuter): It is believed that the Indian Board of Control is anxious to have Don Bradman tour India before he retires from cricket according to the cricket reporter of the "Sydney Morning Herald."

Whether he will be able to lead an Australian test team is doubtful in view of the international commitments ahead of Australia, but a short tour by an unofficial side may be possible, the writer said.

The Australia Board of Control, at its next meeting in September, is likely to have before it applications from at least two quarters for permission to like private teams to India.

The whole question of reciprocal visits to India may then discussed.

Lucrative Offer For Ernie Toshack

SYDNEY, Jan 17 (Reuter): E. Toshack, Australian left-arm test bowler has received an attractive offer of employment from South Australia. He is giving serious consideration to the offer, he told pressmen but would not make an immediate decision.

The employment offered him would be available even if, next month, he were selected for the tour of England, he added.

Toshack first represented Australia in 1946 when he played against New Zealand. He played in all five tests against England last year, in the first test taking 3 for 17 and 6 for 82.

Against India this year, he returned the amazing figures of 5 or 2 and 6 for 29 at Brisbane on a rain affected wicket.

On the injured list at present, Toshack heads the bowling averages for this season. He was taken thirty-one wickets for an average of 14.6.

Bombay Races

Punters Fare Disastrously At Mahaluxmi

Her Majesty Romps Home In Eve Champion Cup

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Today, at Mahaluxmi, in the lengthy programme of ten events Her Majesty and High Spirits were the exceptions to oblige large followings and hence most punters returned home with their pockets almost emptied.

Bucephalus having declined at the last minute, six horses paraded for the Eve Champion Cup.

Irrespectively of her narrow defeat at her previous attempt, wonder mare, Her Majesty was made odds-on favourite and this time her pilot, Evans took no chances. He drove her to the front from the word "go" but speedy Namdar overtook her before the mile post had reached and after scorching the pace he retired before sighting the home-turn. The great Her Majesty made plain sailing in the straight and she definitely had something more in her than the official 3½ lengths verdict. Eastern Jest, Pillar To Post and Kirti placed in order behind her.

Deepak Mahal, facile winner of the Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate was Maharaja of Gwalior's first winner in the season. The winner was not seriously considered due to the absence of his princely owner and also due to his previous doleful display. None too well placed early, he made a fast moving from the grand stands and disposed of Flying Pageant and heavily supported Chhota Sahib.

Maharaja of Kashmir's High Spirits late Blithe Spirit in New Zealand was early awake in the day's last event and scored in a common canter from Irish Right. Jockey Duncombe at last rode his first winner in this country.

Only five tickets were solved on the treble event pool. The holder of each ticket was rewarded with Rs. 26,983.

The following are the results:—

THE DADAR PLATE. Division III. Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Ahmed M Khairaz's KING RICHARD 8-7 Shaikh 1
Mr Habib I Rahimtoola's MAKFAR 8-7 N Dar 2
Mr Purshotam Jethabhai's KESARSING 8-7 S Chavan 3
Mr F S Kerr's PROSPERO 8-7 P Khade 4
Won by 1 1/4 length, 3 lengths, Shd
Time: 1min. 5secs.
Not run: Red Rufus, Caltex and Ram Durg.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 35 and Rs. 24.
Winner trained by Marrable.

THE DADAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr A J Moshi's TASLAROON 8-7 Cunningham 1
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ARJUN 8-7 Jagroopsingh 2
Sir Shantidas Askuran's ASOKA 8-7 Uttamsingh 3
Mr A H Wadia's MARLOW 8-7 Jagdish 4
Won by 1 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 5secs.
Not run: Rang Rao, Khundil and Flying Clipper
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 37 and Rs. 86.
Winner trained by A. Abbas.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Division I—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
Messrs. Sultan Moloobhoy and Syed Wajid Ali's NIRVANA 8-0 S. Chavan 1
Mr R G Saulez's SERENADE 8-12 Evans 2
Mr E Reuben's GINGER LADY 8-9 Rickaby 3
Messrs. A G Ranglila and H F Mulla's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-3 Cunningham 4
Won by Hd., 5 lengths, 3 1/4 lengths
Time: 2mins. 45 4-5secs.
Not run: Freewill and Reliability.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 293 Places Rs. 45, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE DADAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs. J D Banatwalla and D N Khambata's FLYING ARROW 8-7 Jones 1
Messrs. A H Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's AAN BAAN 8-7 Burn 2
Mr. F S Kerr's RASHTRAPATI 8-7 Younger 3
Mr. Sion F Nessim's DARK BOY 8-7 Evans 4
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 1min. 3 1-5secs.
Not run: Shivneri, Untamed Prince and Radiant Star.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 29
Winner trained by H. McQuade.

THE KHANDALA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance about 1 1/2 Miles.
Miss B. Hill's LIRA'S CHOICE 8-2 Purshotam 1
Mr. B. A. Inglet's BLUE LOTUS 9-4 Cunningham 2
Capt. S. A. Rashid's PATRICIA'S CHOICE 8-10 Antoo Y. 3
Mr. H. R. Somekh's BELLEMERE 8-6 Shiba 4
Not Run: Mail Fist.
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length 1 1/2 length.
Time: 2mins. 51 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 98, Places Rs. 29, Rs. 17 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by Oosman.

THE DHAR PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Mr. Rafi's KUNIGAL STAR 9-0 Virsingh 1
M/s. F. J. Guzder, J. J. and R. J. Guzder's BIG BLAZE 8-12 Jones 2
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 8-12 Sawyer 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's FULL HOUSE 8-12 Duncombe 4
Not Run: Maduri, Artistic, Duke of Ramgarh, Pom Pom II.
Won by Shd., 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths
Time: 1min. 29 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 103, Places Rs. 35, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed.

THE EVE CHAMPION CUP—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 9-0 Evans 1
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 9-1 Rickaby 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PILLAR TO POST 9-4 Jones 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's KIRTI 8-4 N. Dar 4
Not Run: Bucephalus.
Won by 3 1/2 legths, 2 1/2 lengths, Shd.
Time: 2mins. 9 4-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 15, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Winner trained by Buckley.

THE C. JENNINGS PLATE—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Maharani Chimnabai's STYLISH LADY 8-9 N. Dar 1
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HERE'S LUCK 9-0 S. Chavan 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's SWEET SERENADE 8-13 Cunningham 3
Mrs. W. L. Meier's AYAAZ 8-7 R. Bhosle 4
Not Run: Flower of Baroda, Her Excellency, Traitor.
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 58secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 69, Places Rs. 23, Rs. 32 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK MAHAL 9-0 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's FLYING PAGEANT 8-13 Duncombe .. 2
Mr. K. Mancherji's CHHOTA SAHIB 8-7 Jones 3
Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's BIRTHRIGHT 8-11 P. Khade 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/2 length, Hd. 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 27 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57, Places Rs. 21, Rs. 37 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE MANAVADAR PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Maharaja of Kashmir's HIGH SPIRITS 9-0 Duncombe 1
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-11 S. Chavan 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's FLOTILLA 8-5 Jagdish 3
Mr. M. M. Salahuddin's EWELAIRS 8-7 Purtusingh 4
Not Run: Zam Zam, Khan Saheb.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42, Places Rs. 21, Rs. 28 and Rs. 59.
Winner trained by G. L. Shinde.

Nizam's Protest To Madras And Bombay Governments

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), January 17. (OPI): The Government of Hyderabad, have lodged a strong protest with the Madras and Bombay Governments regarding the alleged border raids into the Hyderabad territory from the Indian Dominion, it is reliably learned.

The Government are further understood to have asked the Provincial Governments to prevent the alleged infiltration and hostile incidents in future.

According to Government version the raiders are armed with Bren guns and rifles and appeared to be fully trained in the use of automatic weapons and are suspected to be Army or Police personnel in plain clothes.

On January 14, it is stated, that two buses belonging to the Road Transport Department of the Nisam's Railway at Kaldoni village near Warangal were completely destroyed. The raiders are stated to be frequently attacking customs post and other strategic areas, on the outskirts of the Hyderabad territory.

Henderson Visualises Indo-Pakistan Amity

LONDON, Jan. 16 (Reuter)—Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Secretary of State for Air, told reporters on his arrival by air from Burma tonight that he had received "many indications of Burma's desire to have the closest possible relations with Britain in every sphere of activity."

Speaking on relations between India and Pakistan, Mr. Henderson said, "There seem to be a general realisation that the future welfare of both Dominions depends upon the closest co-operation between them."

"Plan For Europe's Enslavement"

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (Reuter).—The Marshall plan will mean sending 4,000 or 5,000 special American inspectors to West European countries, the Soviet official newspaper "Izvestia" claimed in an international review today.

"The plan for Europe's enslavement," the newspaper said, "aims not only at subordinating the economy of Western Europe to Wall Street's interests but also at consolidating influence of American expansion in Europe for the benefit of overseas' monopolies."

Krishna Menon Arrives In London

LONDON Jan. 17 (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India, arrived at London airport from India to-day. He went to Delhi on December 20 for a routine visit.

Bruce Woodcock Having Eye Trouble

LONDON, Jan. 16, (Reuter): Bruce Woodcock, British Empire and European heavyweight champion was detained in Leeds general infirmary tonight, suffering from eye trouble.

He underwent an operation on his left eye last year.

He will be seen by specialists tomorrow and ws stated tonight to be fairly comfortable.

The trouble started when Woodcock was carrying out "toughening" work in a quarry, and stone dust became lodged behind his left eye.

An operation was performed and Woodcock left hospital last month.

Two prospective fights for the champion are against Johnny Ralph of South Africa and Jo Weidin of Austria in defence of his Empire and European titles respectively.

He also had in mind an extensive American tour early this year.

ASIATIC WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION

The 24th Annual Asiatic Weight Lifting Competition under the auspices of Baghbazar Gymnasium comes off shortly this year also as usual at Calcutta. The Competition is open to amateurs only. Each Competitor is to perform the following three International lifts. (1) Two hands Military Press with Barbell (2) Two hands Snatch with Barbell. (3) Two hands Clean and Jerk with Barbell.

Detailed information may be had from the Secretary, Competition Standing Committee, 77, Raja Rajbullave St., Calcutta 3, enclosing one anna sixpies postage stamp.

India's Draw With Tasmania

Tourists Pay Heavily For Missed Catches In Second Match

(From Duleepsinghji, Reuter's Correspondent with the Indian cricket team).

LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA, Jan. 17. (Reuter): Walmsley's fine innings gave Tasmania a first innings lead.

The uncertainty of cricket was proved to-day by Tasmania, outplayed at Hobart, putting up a great performance. Tasmania, facing a big total, made the Indian bowling look tame. Walmsley played excellent cricket, with stroke all round the wicket.

Irani's dropping of Walmsley when 73 and Rangachari's misses off Morrisby when zero and Ron Thomas at four, cost India 250 runs.

MISSED CATCHES.

The missed catches tell their own tale. India has paid heavily for missed catches on this tour.

Tasmania, at Tea, looked certain to lead on first innings. Wickets fell quickly after Tea and the last wicket required 28 to level matters.

Sarwate, bowling mostly offspinners, troubled the tail-end batsmen but Walmsley kept the strike by sacrificing many runs.

Morrisby and Wilkes gave Walmsley good support earlier.

Tasmania fully deserved their lead, playing confidently after losing the first match easily and then facing a big total in this match.

Details Of Play

With Tasmania needing only 60 runs with 8 wickets remaining to avoid the follow on when play was resumed on the third and last day of the match with India a draw seemed inevitable.

For one of the few days of the tour blue skies and warm weather greeted the tourists who, however, were without Phadkar suffering from an infected and swollen left foot.

Raisingh fielded as substitute.

Phadkar hopes his foot will be completely cured before the fourth test begins next Friday.

Morrisby took 20 minutes to get the necessary five runs to complete his century five runs to complete his century compiled in three hours 49 minutes.

Although Amarnath used five bowlers, including the spinners Amir Elahi and Sarwate. They made no impression. Morrisby and Walmsley added 100 in 82 minutes, Walmsley reaching his 50 at the same time.

Hazare temporarily checked the rate of scoring, but Morrisby continued to drive brilliantly, twice placing Amarnath for four in one over. However, the Indian Captain took revenge in his next over, knocking back Morrisby's middle stump with the total at 283. His partnership with Walmsley had yielded 138. His 130 which included eleven fours took 4 3/4 hours. Wilkes, a left-hander, stayed with Walmsley until lunch when the total was 29[illegible] for three Walmsley was then [illegible].

The new [illegible] was ineffective at [illegible] now well set, although [illegible]achari occasionally beat Wilkes's bat and narrowly missed the stumps. Sohoni returned and bowled medium pace to get Wilkes well caught by Hazare running from midoff. Four wickets were then down for 377, the partnership yielding 94 at a run a minute. Rodwell stayed with Walmsley until Tea was taken at 391 for 4. Walmsley was then 132 and Tasmania needed only 67 to pass India's score.

Gul Mahomed kept wicket instead of Irani after the interval when wickets began to tumble. Rodwell was the first to go falling l.b.w. in Rangachari's first over. When Jackman also went l.b.w. and Richarson was caught in the slips off successive deliveries from Sarwate the struggle for first innings lead intensified. Tasmania then needed 52 with three wickets in hand. With Murfett in, Walmsley kept the strike refusing singles off Sarwate.

In the first 45 minutes after tea, three wickets had fallen for 28 runs. The fieldsmen were then alert.

Twice Sarwate narrowly missed Murfett's stumps as the batsman, puzzled by the flight and spin, swung wildly. Rangachari eventually got Murfett l.b.w. after three appeals. Tasmania then needed 29 to lead, with two wickets in hand.

Walmsley, with the last man in, hit out lifting Sarwate to the on, the ball bouncing over the fence. He repeated the stroke to the long off.

Amarnath replaced Sarwate when Tasmania needed 13 to lead and began with a maiden to Walmsley.

Walmslely skilfully manipulated the strike for six successive overs. He made Tasmania's total level with the Indians at 457 by lifting Amarnath to the off boundary. A cover drive for a single left Alexander facing Amarnath, who knocked back his off stump and the innings closed with Tasmania's total at 458.

The Indians captured six wickets for 67 runs after tea, but the last wicket partnership of 29 was a surprise, due mainly to Walmsley whose 180 not out occupied five and a half hours.

When the Indians came out for their second innings there were six minutes left for play and in the second over, with 12 on the board, Amir Elahi, trying a big hit, was bowled by Richardson.

The Indian Team is flying to Melbourne to-morrow.

India First Innings 457 for seven wickets (declared).

TASMANIA (FIRST INNINGS).

Morrisby b Amarnath	130
Ron Thomas c Irani b Amir Elahi	40
Walmsley (not out)	180
M. Thomas b Phadkar	36
Wilkes c Hazare b Sohoni	41
Rodwell l.b.w. Rangachari	5
Jackman b Sarwate	3
Richardson c Rangachari b Sarwate	0
Murfett l.b.w. Rangachari	2
Laver b Sarwate	0
Alexander b Amarnath	2
Extras (byes 13, leg-byes 5 noball 1)	19
Total	458

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 58, 2 for 145, 3 for 283, 4 for 377, 5 for 395, 6 for 406, 7 for 406, 8 for 429, 9 for 430.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Rangachari	23	4	64	2
Phadkar	7	1	29	1
Amir Elahi	20	1	81	1
Sohoni	12	0	49	1
Sarwate	28	2	102	3
Gul Mahomed	1	0	6	0
Hazare	12	0	46	0
Amarnath	19.4	0	62	2

INDIA SECOND INNINGS.

Gul Mahomed (not out)	8
Amir Elahi b Richardson	4
Extras	0
Total for one wicket	12

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 12.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Murfett	1	0	8	0
Richardson	0.3	0	4	1

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS

Grave Concern Over Gandhiji's Fast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was held on Saturday at the office of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. A. Master President of the Federation.

The Committee expressed their grave concern and anxiety over the Fast undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi in the interest of peace and amity in the various sections of the public in the country and decided to call its affiliated Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations to secure by every effort effective maintenance of peace and tranquility in the country.

The Committee decided to meet in Delhi on 29th February 1948 to consider the Budget proposals of the Government of India. It was decided to hold the 21st annual session of the Federation in New Delhi on Saturday and Sunday the 28th and 29th March 1948, respectively. The Committee further decided to request Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to inaugurate the proceedings of the annual session.

TAXATION RELIEF

With regard to the recent statements made by Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister, assuring the Indian commercial interests that he would consider proposals for giving such suitable taxation relief as would encourage private enterprise, the Committee decided, in consultation with a sub-Committee, to submit a detailed memorandum to the Finance Minister suggesting taxation reliefs to industry and trade.

The Committee discussed the new Food Policy of the Central Government and decided to suggest to Government that the Foodgrains Policy Committee should be requested to expedite submission of their final report and that Government should publish the Report for the use of the public at an early date.

The Committee considered the decisions taken by Government with regard to their policy in respect of (i) establishment of Indian Overseas Air Service and (ii) the rapid development of Indian mercantile marine and decided to get this question thoroughly examined by a small Committee with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as president.

The Committee considered the Electricity Supply Bill decided to address Government in respect thereof. It also decided to submit a memorandum to Government on the question of concluding a treaty between India and Burma on the basis of the U.K.—Burma treaty.

On the suggestion of the Punjab Federation of Industries, the Committee decided to approach Government for the introduction of Riots and Civil Commotion Risk insurance in respect of properties and goods in East Punjab.

CITY'S PLEDGE TO WORK FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY

Sardar's Call To Bombay To Dissipate Feeling Of Mistrust & Enable Gandhiji To Break His Fast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to take prompt steps to restore the "peace of the heart", the absence of which was responsible for Mahatma Gandhi's fast, was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a gathering of prominent citizens called by the Mayor and Sheriff of Bombay at the Corporation Hall this afternoon.

The Deputy Prime Minister referred to the forthcoming arrival of a large number of refugees from Sind into Bombay and urged that the citizens should fully co-operate with the Government to ensure to these refugees peace and security.

Appeal To Gandhiji

The meeting adopted a resolution viewing with growing concern the deterioration in the health of Mahatma Gandhi and earnestly requested him to reconsider his decision and end his fast.

The resolution which will be wired to Mahatma Gandhi expressed the view that "a life so precious to the nation and to the world should not be jeopardised merely because of some recalcitrant elements in society" and pledged to work for the restoration of good relations.

The Mayor Mr. A. P. Sabavala was in the chair.

The resolution was moved by Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, the Sheriff of Bombay and was seconded and supported by Mr. S. K. Patil, Psesident of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Haji Hasanaly P. Ebrahim, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Sir Rustom Masani, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. J. A. Collaco and Mr. Ratilal Gandhi.

Also present at the meeting were Messrs. Morarji Desai, Dinkerrao Desai and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Ministers, Government of Bombay. Among other interested spectators was Sir M. Visweswarayya and Mr. C. K. Daftary, Advocate-General of Bombay.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, welcoming Sardar Patel referred to the feeling of tension in the city. For years, the people of Bombay had lived together and traded together. They had also fought and there had even been communal riots. But never before was there such a permanent feeling of hatred engendered by acts done not by the citizens of Bombay but occurring elsewhere far away. It was to fight this feeling of hatred that Mahatma Gandhi had undertaken his fast. The Sardar, he hoped, would offer them advice which might help them to induce Gandhiji to end his fast.

Sardar Patel, who was obviously feeling none too well spoke in a voice so low as to be often completely inaudible. After his speech he left the meeting, which however, continued with its business.

DISSIPATE FEELING OF MISTRUST.

Sardar Patel in the course of his speech said there was a kind of peace in the city. But it was not the peace which they wanted There was a feeling of uncertainty in the air. Men's hearts were filled with mistrust. The one thing they had to do to help Gandhiji to break his fast was to dissipate this feeling of mistrust, to create a feeling of amity among the warring communities.

Sardar Patel referred to a deputation of over 100 Sindhi refugees who had met him in the course of the day. They were weeping. Eight ships of refugees were arriving at Okha from Sind. These were mostly merchants. Just as fish could not live out of water, the mercantile community could not stay outside cities. So this contingent of refugees would be coming to Bombay in search of peace and security.

These men had suffered greatly; and suffering was a bad counsellor. Everything would therefore have to be done to induce an attitude of peace and friendliness in their minds. The refugees for their part must learn to live in peace in their new home and to conduct themselves as responsible citizens.

This was one new problem. But the other was the bigger problem of creating conditions for an enduring peace. After long years of arduous toil, India had won her freedom. Of what avail were all these years of suffering and sacrifice if we could not put freedom to its proper use, if we could not make progress in reconstruction. And all such effort was impossible as long as there was no peace.

Whatever happened in Bombay would have influence in Delhi just as the happening of Delhi influenced Bombay. Therefore it was their duty to promote a clean and wholesome atmosphere of mutual trust and amity.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar moved a lengthy resolution which among other things said that it viewed with sympathy the great sufferings of those who had to leave their hearths and homes and earnestly requested them to eschew all bitterness and to give to the administration an opportunity to re-establish harmony and do its utmost for the relief of those who had migrated to the Dominion of India.

Mr. S. K. Patil seconding the resolution made an eloquent plea to discard private vengeance. If differences between India and Pakistan were to be settled, it would be better to settle them on Government level.

Mr. Patil also pointed out that although Mahatma Gandhi has fasted fourteen times before, this fast, by the symptoms that had developed so soon, seemed to be the most dangerous. He was but fifty when he undertook his first fast. Now he had turned his seventy-eight years. Therefore it was necessary to act quickly and assure him that everything in their power would be done to put an end to the last few months of strife and bloodshed.

He also indicated that a military camp at Kalyan which could accommodate 50,000 persons would be made available to house the refugees before their departure to their final centres of settlement. It would be the duty of citizens to afford organised support to the efforts of the Central and Provincial governments in this matter.

DERAILMENT ON OUDH-TIRHUT RAILWAY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (API): The engine and 15 wagons of the 172 Down Goods Express went off the rails between Mundera and Basti, 35 miles east of Gorakhpur, on the Oudh and Tirhut Railway at about 2 a.m. on Friday, according to a telegram received from the District Traffic Superintendent, Gonda. Ten of the wagons were completely capsized.

The main line is blocked but transhipment of passengers is being carried out. 89 Up and 90 Down passengers have been diverted via Gonda-Gorakhpur loop.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—A really beautiful girl, Hindu or Sikh, of respectable family for a Punjabee Khatri bachelor, 25, Civilian Gazetted Officer, getting Rs. 500/- with future prospects. Father highly placed officer in Imperial Service. No caste restrictions. Carrespond giving full particulars in first instance with Box No. 7865 "Bombay Chronicle".

Middle aged European desires to marry Indian or European. Applications in confidence may be sent to Box No. 7928, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted respectable match of good status for highly educated daughter of Sikh officer. No provincial or caste restrictions. Address G. H. Kunte, 781, Aditwar, Nasik. (7957)

Respectable European Businessman settled in India desires to marry a girl or widow from any Indian community. Applications in confidence may be sent to Box No. 7952, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for Birla Vidya Mandir Public School, Naini Tal the following staff: 1. Commerce Teacher. Qualifications essential (a) First or Second Class M.Com. or M.A. (Economics) with B.Com. (b) Desirable; Degree or Diploma in Training. 2. House Keeper. Experienced in high class Indian cooking and management of large kitchens. Grade for (1) Rs. 200-10-300 E.B. 15-450/-. (2) Rs. 75-5-125/- plus free board with the boys. Free quarters and dearness allowance to both at U.P. Government rates. Provident Fund on confirmation. Leave etc., according to Government rules. Preference to persons with experience in residential schools and interest in games and hobbies. Interview at applicants cost. Joining date 15th March, 1948. Apply to the Acting Principal. 6870

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for our pearl horn and Nut Buttons. The Luxmi Buttons Mfg. Co., 3 Jogendra Kaviraj Row, Calcutta. 7. (7889)

Wanted Agents for our Superior Pearl and Nut Buttons on decent commissions. The Krishna Button Mfg. Co., 24, Ratan Sarkar Garden Street. Calcutta. 7 (7890)

INVESTMENT

Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax Free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co. 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta. (5581)

MOTOR-DRIVING

Motor-Driving Taught on your-car or our-car within two weeks' time. Gents and Ladies guaranteed for licence. Apply sharp Box No. 7961, "Bombay Chronicle."

DELIVERY VAN FOR SALE

1½ ton Dodge delivery Van for Sale. Please write to Box No. 501 "Bombay Chronicle"

PROPERTY EXCHANGE

A complete Printing Press in Pakistan including Letter Press, Offset, Litho, Linotypes machineries and Block making Dept: capable of printing two daily papers in Urdu and English available for exchange with similar kind of Printing Press or with Buildings Property in Delhi or Bombay. Contact S. Paul 74-D, Jehangir Road, New Delhi. 7836

BUSINESS FOR SALE

A first Class running Cinema, complete with building, furniture and machinery with several shops in front situated in best locality in large District town with Muslim majority, in Sind, with gross income of rupees ninety-six thousands from shows during 1946-47. available for sale or exchange with a cinema in Hindustan. Write full details to 'AREF' & Company. Care Nangraney, Lahoria Quarters, Yarkana (Sind). 6937

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
RAILWAY BOARD
(EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL)

TENDER NO. 6/48-49

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 4th February, 1948 for the supply of 2,06,390 special size sawn sal and/or Pyinkado and teak sleepers. For Nepal sleepers delivered at stations in the United Provinces area tendered rates must not exceed the western circle ceiling prices fixed for the Forest Department, U. P. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten) being the cost of tender documents to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23, whose receipt for the amount or the original M.O. receipt must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded. Tender documents can also be sent by V.P.P. on request.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER
EASTERN GROUP.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta 23.
Dated 7th January, 1948. (6896)

NOTICE

WANTED one temporary Subordinate in the grade of 100-8-140-10-300 passed from a recognised Engineering Institution having practical experience in the working of Refrigerators and Air Conditioning Machineries. The applications should reach by 23-1-1948. S. K. Bhattacharya, Elec. Engineer, Airconditioning Div., C.P.W.D. New Delhi (6944)

News From City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

The Local Stock Exchange was closed today being Saturday. Privately Tata Steel Dfds. after being quoted at Rs. 1927/8 stood around Rs. 1920/-.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

The produce market was quiet with speculative liquidation in Castorseeds. Ready demand was indifferent and quotations were slightly lower as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Khandesh ready	33	4	0
Bold ready	32	12	0
Bold December-January	32	9	0
Bold February-March	32	2	0
Oil January	18	1	0
Oil February	18	2	0
Oil March	18	3	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	35	0	0
May opened	146	2	0
May highest	146	2	0
May lowest	144	14	0
May close	145	13	0
Oil First Pressing	22	4	0
Oil Com. Quality	20	10	0
LINSEED:—			
Ready	30	8	0
February-March	29	12	0
April-May	28	11	0
Oil	18	12	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

The Bullion Market was quiet today with scattered selling forward Silver opened at Rs. 166/8 and declined at Rs. 166/3 while forward Gold opened at Rs. 166/3 declined at Rs. 105/- on speculative profit taking.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Silver Ready	166	12	0
Silver Forward	165	12	0
Gold Ready	105	8	0
Gold Forward	105	6	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

The Local Cotton Market is keeping firm under expectation of increase in ceiling prices. At the opening March was quoted at Rs. 524/8 and improved at Rs. 525/8 under scattered buying At this level there appeared moderate liquidation and March declined at Rs. 521/8 and steadied at Rs. 522/8 May was quoted at Rs. 528/-

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	530-0-0
I.C.C. March	523-4-0
I.C.C. May	528-0-0
I.C.C. July	530-0-0
I.C.C. Sept.	530-0-0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Jan.	530	527-1/2	530
March	526-1/4	514-1/2	526-1/4
May	530	518-1/2	530
July	530	524	530
Sept.	530	527-1/2	530
Karachi 4F Jan			57-8-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1523 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 16.

March	35.35—32
March Highest	35.72+05
March Lowest	35.33—34
May	35.44—22
July	34.40—15
October	31.68—10
December	31.07—10
March	30.90—06
May	30.84+14
Middling Spot	36.20—32

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 16.

March	35.25—37
May	35.40—26
July	34.38—18
October	31.51—17
December	31.02—16
Middling Spot	35.10—35

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.

March 3.15 asked.
May 3.05-1/2 to 3.05.
July 2.73-1/4 to 2.73.
September 2.65-3/4 to 2.66.

LONDON BULLION.

London, Jan. 16.

Silver Spot 45 d. Forward 44-3/4 d. Gold £8/12/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 16.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	32-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	106
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after	103-5/8
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	113-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 c	115-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-7/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	122-1/2
National Bank of India	34-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 9660.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Jan. 16.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

RECOMMENDS RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD IN U. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, (U. P. A.): The recent recommendation by the Economists National Committee that the United States return to gold standard received endorsement by the International Section of the New York Board of Trade which upheld other suggested economy stabilizing measures such as reasonable tariffs and removal of controls.

Mr. George F. Bauer, Chairman of the Trade Board's Committee on Governmental relations, said that the "gold standard would discourage inflationary spirals and allow sound calculations on values of goods entering the international trade regardless of countries of origin. The long range business and industrial programmes would be encouraged and means provided through the gold standard to determine the exact value units in which repayments can be made for advances in goods and services."

Mr. Bauer added that the removal of excessive controls would stimulate competition and create a proper price structure by eliminating clerical and administrative expenses accrued in complying with such measures.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Jan. 17.

Coiryarn Beiyore 175/185; Quilandy 190/200; Fibre Garbled 130; Ungarbled 126; Cocoanuts Raw 118/119; Dry 120/122; Cocoanut Oil 410; Copra Office 285; Dilpasand 295; Madrasnottam 310; Pepper Wynaad 850; Country 840; Dry Ginger Chernad 240; Ernad 225; Coffee Robusta 96; Timber Pali 50/55; Junglewood 28/30; Vellapine 45/50; Benteak 50/53; Teak 90/98; Mango Planks 2/8/3; Teak 12/16; Rosewood 12/20.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

Registered Office: SHREE NIWAS,
8, Underhill Road, DELHI.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Rs. 87,50,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	Rs. 87,45,682-10-3
RESERVES	Rs. 1,00,06,672-15-5

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Directors have pleasure in announcing that the working of the Bank for the year 1947 has disclosed a profit of Rs. 70,44,823/- subject to audit, out of which a sum of Rs. 6,72,146/- has been paid as bonus to the staff. The balance after normal allocations is for the time being proposed to be carried forward to meet the apprehended losses in Western Pakistan Branches, which, according to the information available are estimated to be well within this amount.

The Directors take this opportunity of thanking the constituents of the Bank for their continued patronage which has enabled the Bank to achieve its present position of strength and security.

YODHRAJ,
Chairman & General Manager.

SUSHILA RANI, TRILOK KAPOOR, BIPIN GUPTA

in AMAR'S **GVALAN**

Producer-Director: BABURAO PATEL

3RD Week at KRISHNA

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6 AJIT Release.

ADULT EDUCATION, A KEY TO ALL PROGRESS

Bombay Governor's Appeal To Citizens To Banish Illiteracy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Adult education is the key to all-round progress" remarked His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay, inaugurating the Literacy Week in the City at the Town Hall this evening.

His Excellency who was addressing his first public function as the Governor of the province said that he considered it a great honour and a great privilege to have been appointed Governor of Bombay. He added that it demonstrated the broadminded policy of the Central Cabinet for choosing for high and responsible positions persons who had not been members of the Congress and who had no claim to their patronage. It also showed their trust in persons of goodwill belonging to minority community.

Congratulating the members of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee on their excellent work, His Excellency said, "It is comparatively easy to make a child literate, but not by any means easy to get an adult to read and write. Often, he or she has not the time. The number of instructors is insufficient, and sometimes, to confess the truth, there is but little inclination on the part of the person concerned to learn."

NEED FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Congratulating the Committee for formulating a plan to liquidate illiteracy from the adult population of this City within ten years, His Excellency contended that a plan of this magnitude could not fully succeed without the co-operation of the public. He made a fervent appeal to the people of Bombay to donate generously to adult education and supply large number of volunteers for the literacy work.

Paying tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for his keen interest in the removal of illiteracy, His Excellency made a touching reference to the recent fast of Gandhiji and made an appeal that they should do their best to avert what would be nothing less than a tragedy.

NANDA'S SPEECH.

In the course of his welcome speech, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, President of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee said:

Adult literacy and adult education constitute the essential basis of any programme of reconstruction. Mr. Nanda pointed out the magnitude of the task before the Committee and said that the 1941 census disclosed the existence of 60.7 illiterate out of every 100 residents of the City. He remarked that as the first step the community must be made conscious of the need for the spread of literacy and the adult illiterate themselves should become sensible of the handicap of illiteracy

"While substantial progress was being made from year to year", he opined, "the Committee could not lose eight of the fact that with the rate at which conversion of illiterates into literates had proceeded so far, several decades would elapse before universal adult literacy could be attained in the City. It is reckoned that there are about 7 lakhs of illiterates in Bombay in the age-group of 15 to 40. A more ambitious scheme to wipe out illiteracy during the space of 10 years was framed by the Committee in the middle of 1946 and has been approved by the Government. The scheme visualizes an accelerated programme of enrolment estimated to yield a figure of 40,000 literates in the first year, rising by stages to 80,000 in the sixth year. That would make the literacy total of 6,00,000 in the course of ten years and the scheme is estimated to cost 2,87,000 in the first year, and 6,00,000 in the peak year, the average annual figure being 5,07,000."

A donation of Rs. 1,000 for the Adult Education Committee by His Excellency was announced in the meeting amidst applause.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Mayor of Bombay said that he was not happy with the progress of literacy in the City. He suggested that visual and general education should have more importance than mere teaching of reading and writing

Jinnah Can Induce Gandhiji To Break His Fast

Will He Stand Surety For Lives Of Minorities In Pakistan, Suggests Dr. Syed Mahmud In Open Letter

PATNA, Jan. 16 (A.P.I.): Dr. Syed Mahmud in the course of an open letter to Mr. Jinnah says:

Your Excellency has all along worked up the mass Muslim mind on the theory that Mahatma Gandhi is Enemy Number One of the Mussalmans of India. Events have proved in your life time that he is Friend Number one of Islam in India. God forbid, if something happens to him, there will remain no one to bridge the gulf between the two communities. I have repeatedly given public expression to my belief that some settlement of communal affairs should be arrived at in Mahatma Gandhi's life time, but my voice always got drowned in the sea of misunderstanding, mistrust, hatred and bitterness. Gandhiji's fast has given us another chance.

MINORITY PROBLEM MADE MORE ACUTE

Then again, the famous "two-nation" theory which Your Excellency fostered and worked has been wrecked on the rock of actual facts. Your Excellency thought fit to lead the Mussalmans of India to believe that the Division of India would solve the minority problem. After partition, the minority problem has become more acute, embarrassing and disastrous than ever with no prospect of solution except by total annihilation, or in the way Mahatma Gandhi has been tackling the problem. The hostage theory, contrary to Islamic injunctions and traditions as it was, has also fallen to pieces.

By the partition of India five crores of Muslims in India have been decidedly lost. I may be easy to say that the "five crores of Indian Muslims may be written off."

NO GAIN FOR MUSLIMS EITHER

While the loss has been irreparable for Indian Muslims, may I respectfully ask Your Excellency in what way the Muslims of Pakistan have daily from cold and hunger there? gained? Are not thousands dying

Your Excellency's place in history is assured. History will accord a greater place if Your Excellency will admit mistakes and correct them, thus saving Muslims from ruin and India, which you once loved from dishonour and shame.

Mahatmaji has taken the extreme step and leaders in India will surely do all they can to bring about an atmosphere of amity and goodwill. As they did in Bengal. In the name of Islam, I appeal to Your Excellency to take suitable steps so that our co-religionists in Pakistan may give their lives to protect the faith, life and property of Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. Nothing is more glorious than this Islam has enjoined: "Hazrat Ali has said that "the blood of a Zimmi is like our blood and his ransom is like our ransom. When once we accept non-Muslims in our protection, their faith, lives and properties have to be defended exactly like ours."

There are innumerable instances in history where notable Muslims had to lose their lives for killing Zimmis (protected Non-Muslims).

GANDHIJI'S BOLDEST STEP

The gravity of the situation requires bold steps to be taken by those who guide the destiny of millions of people. By undertaking this fast, Gandhiji has taken the boldest step. May I suggest, with all humility that Your Excellency, in your dual capacity as the Head of the Government and the Head of the Majority party in Pakistan, stand surety for the lives and properties of the minorities there? It is my firm conviction that such a step will bring about trust and confidence in the minds of the minorities there. And will really help in creating the desired atmosphere in the Indian Union which alone will induce Mahatma Gandhi to break his fast.

In view of the urgency of the situation I am releasing this letter to the press.

BRITAIN'S LEGACY TO INDIA

Deep Cultural Assimilation Of Ideas

LONDON, Jan. 16, (Reuter): Britain's greatest legacy to the two new dominions of India and Pakistan is of an intangible character, writes a Special Correspondent of the weekly review "The Economist" today under the heading 'Farewell to India.'

The correspondent writes that so deep does the cultural assimilation of British ideas go that one is less conscious of foreigners in intercourse with Indians than with Americans.

"Indians like the British," he continues "rank Fellows of the Royal Society (Britain's foremost scientific society) above millionaires. They have even acquired the British habit of judging the world's conflicts according to their morals rather than their interests

"The effects have gone deep in every sector of Indian life but are most obvious in the new constitution which is based on Britain's constitution just because it was the one everybody was accustomed to working.

"The professors talked of American Presidents and Swiss cantons but the politicians have themselves as Ministers experienced the advantage of collective Cabinet responsibility or discovered as legislators the restraining effect of question hour on bureaucratic irresponsibility."

The Correspondent continues: 'The Indian politician like his British counterpart can even rely on that public respect for his integrity which is so essential to a properly-functioning democracy.'

British influence has been much stronger on Hindu society than on Muslim, the writer says.

"Hindu society is in revolution as it has not been since Buddha," he concludes, "and it is the privileged themselves and especially those great arch types of privilege the Brahmins who are leading the attack"

BOMBAY, Jan. 17 (U.P.I.): The Vickers (India) Ltd., announce that Air India Ltd., have made a further purchase of Viking Aircraft. This will enable Air India Ltd., to give the travelling public very soon the luxury of modern Vickers Viking Aircraft on all their non-stop internal air services.

BRITAIN REFUTES YUGOSLAV CHARGE

LONDON, Jan. 16 (Reuter)—Britain has refuted Yugoslav charges of mal-administration in the Anglo-American sector of the Trieste free zone, in a note handed to Dr. Leontie, Yugoslav Ambassador in London and published tonight

The note accuses the Yugoslav Government of unconstitutional behaviour in its own sector of Trieste.

It defends British action in ejecting from the Anglo-American sectors the Acting Chief of the Yugoslav Liaison Mission, Dr. Kurelic, on the ground that he indulged in "political and propagandist activities" and also rejects a Yugoslav proposal to set up a joint Anglo-American Yugoslav headquarters in Trieste.

In a detailed review of events since September 15, 1947, when the Trieste free territory came into being under the terms of the Italian peace treaty and, in a view of the failure of the Security Council to appoint a Governor, became subject to the terms of the "provisional regime", the British note alleges that Yugoslavia has violated its requirements both under the head of "custodianship" and under that of "human rights."

Britain accuses Yugoslavia of having introduced fundamental changes contrary to the terms of the provisional regime in political economic and social institutions, and in particular of confiscating and redistributing land as a means of political victimisation, of giving "peoples courts" power to dissolve marriages and of carrying through deportations.

Hands Off Bulgaria And Rumania

BUCHAREST, Jan. 16, (Reuter): Rumania and Bulgaria considered "foreign interference" in their domestic affairs "a threat to the peaceful, progressive development of both countries" the Rumanian Prime Minister Dr. Groza said today after the signing of a friendship pact between Rumania and Bulgaria.

M. Georgi Dimitrov Bulgarian Communist Prime Minister, said that henceforth the friends of Rumania would be the friends of Bulgaria and Rumania's enemies would be Bulgaria's

Dr. Groza said both countries had assumed definite obligations arising from the necessity of restoring peace among the Nations and would "not tolerate foreign interference in their domestic affairs"

HUNGER STRIKE DEMONSTRATION IN RUHR

DUSSELFORD, Jan. 16, (UPA): An estimated 150,000 workers today laid down their tools in 24-hour hunger protest demonstrations that turned the industrial Ruhr cities of Duisberg and Muhleim into seemingly deserted country towns.

Although British officials maintained that the number involved was only 50,000 a United Press of America check showed that 110,000 had walked out in Duisberg and 40,000 more in Muhleim. In addition several thousand were reported to have left work in some of the small neighbouring towns which, together with the two two cities, form a tight semi-circle around the Ruhr capital of Ruhr.

ANGLO-IRAQI TREATY

Britain Hastening To Follow Up Revision

LONDON, Jan. 16 (Reuter).—Britain is hastening to follow up the revision of the 1930 Anglo-Iraqi treaty with new treaties of friendship with the Arab world.

The British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin, when he signed the new pact yesterday spoke of "series of treaties—regularising and expressing" that friendship and diplomatic discussions to further them—will begin with talks on the amendment of the 1946 Anglo-Transjordan alliance. Arrangements for a visit to Britain by Transjordan's Premier Twefik Elhuda are now being discussed between London and Amman, capital of this newest Arab Kingdom.

The Premier, accompanied by experts, will be in London next week if air passage can be arranged, an authoritative source stated today

EAST PUNJAB EVACUEES ACT AMENDED

Transfers Of Property After 15th Aug. Not Valid

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (API).—The East Punjab Government have promulgated an ordinance amending the East Punjab Evacuees' (administration of property) Act, 1947, says a Press Note. The ordinance excludes cash deposits in banks from the scope of evacuee property and defines evacuee as a person ordinarily resident in or owning property or carrying on business within the Province of East Punjab, who on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances, or the partition left the said territories for a place outside India, or cannot personally occupy or supervise his property or business

The ordinance also deals with transfers of evacuee property. No sale, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange or other transfer of any interest or right in or over any property made by an evacuee or by any person in anticipation of his becoming an evacuee, or by the agent, assign, or attorney of the evacuee or such person on or after the 15th day of August, 1947, will be effective so as to confer any rights or remedies on the parties to such transfer or on any person claiming under them unless it is confirmed by the Custodian of Evacuee property.

Applications for confirming such transfers must be made before the Custodian by the 31st day of March, 1948, or within two months from the date transactions entered into whichever is later. The ordinance prescribes a procedure for a summary inquiry into such applications by the Custodian. A transaction may be formed by the Custodian unconditionally or subject to such conditions and terms as he may consider proper. Appeals from orders passed by an Assistant or Deputy Custodian of Evacuee property will lie to the Custodian.

Sardar Condemns Left-Wing Obstructionist Tactics

(Continued from Page 9)

India could not produce all the foodgrains needed to feed her millions. She had to import from abroad at very heavy prices. That meant a great financial loss to the country. The Government could not go on indefinitely spending money on importing foodgrains. If they did produce more foodgrains, they would have to face serious risks of famine as had happened in the case of Bengal.

Many other things besides food required immediate attention added the Sardar. They had hoped that with the removal of foreign rule they would be able to settle down to tackle their day-to-day problems. These problems were so very trying and difficult of easy solution that any other country in similar circumstances would have broken down. And it was with pride that India could claim to have once again come up in the estimation of the world, notwithstanding all the shocks she had received during the last four months.

The Congress had decided to partition India. The main object of yielding to the demand for partition was elimination of foreign domination. The Congress took this decision only when they were convinced that the Muslims would not be satisfied otherwise. Here they did not make a mistake, Sardar Patel said. The mistake was that they did not take adequate steps to shape the destinies of In after achieving independence.

TASKS BEFORE CABINET.

Sardar Patel said that the main task before the Cabinet was to raise the morale of the masses of India and unite her, not with the help of the police or military but real unity of heart, so that she might regain her leadership among Asiatic nations.

Sardar Patel next referred to the strikes and said that no one stood to gain by these strikes. They only retarded production. It was the duty of every person to exercise his rights of citizenship with responsibility and restraint. He referred to the strike of dock workers in Bombay and said that the Transport Minister, Dr. John Matthai who was a real friend of labour, was upset over the strike fever all over India.

DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE

As regards the strike of the dock operatives in Bombay, Sardar Patel disclosed that he had received a letter from Mr. Asoka Mehta asking him to intervene and settle the dispute. He intended to inform Mr. Mehta that if he took up the matter as a Minister of the Government he would recommend the only alternative of replacing the strikers by recruiting new hands, Sardar Patel said.

Sardar Patel said that it pained him to see that the Socialists wanted to take over leadership while at the same time they were unable to help in keeping up production at a high level, by their call to labour to strike at every step. This placed obtacles in the day-to-day work of the Government. During war days the Communists had shouted for more production, saying that it was "people's war. And now when the country was free and needed all goods, they were in favour of strikes and less production.

So long as he continued to be in office declared the Sardar he would not allow things to develop on the lines which hindered free India's onwads progress. These tacticts were in direct conflict with the industrial truce recently arrived at by all sections of labour, the employer and the Government. Within a few weeks of the truce, the Socialists decided on a token strike in Bombay .. ....

Sardar Patel said that on occasions the Government of India had to employ military and police for maintaining law and order, and to protect the lives and property of the people

A WORD TO SOCIALISTS

Sradar Patel expressed surprise at the way things were happening in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta, where the strike idea had been spreading. He said that the strike of labour in Ahmedabad on the issue of temple entry did not give a correct impression of the influence of the Congress in that city. If that was the case with the Congress and its relations with other sections of the people, it did not augur well for the future, Sardar Patel said. He asked if there was an end to this strike mania. He said that if the Socialists sincerely aspired to take over the leadership of the country they should work with a sense of responsibility, and help the Government instead of blaming it. If the problem of reconstruction was not tackled seriously, the country would have to face a major crisis.

Sardar Patel appealed to the people of Bombay which, he said, was the barometer of industrial and political life of the country, to concentrate on the immediate problems before them and create conditions as would help in increasing production of cloth, foodgrains and other needs of the people. Then only would the four-month old Government of free India be in a position to shape her destinies on sound and sure lines.

Pakistan Made At Least Seven Attempts To Reach Agreement

"BUT ALL OF THEM WERE TURNED DOWN BY INDIA," SAYS ZAFRULLAH

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 17, (Reuter): Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, resumed his three-hour address on the Kashmir issue when the Security Council reassembled here today.

PAKISTAN'S TERMS

He began an examination in detail of attempted negotiations between Pakistan and India on the Kashmir question and read out terms of a proposal made by Pakistan in conference with Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, which were:—

1. All fighting to end immediately.
2. The forces of India and outside "invaders" both to withdraw simultaneously from Jammu and Kashmir State territory.
3. To arrange for a free plebiscite under joint control.

Sir Zafrullah charged that the Indian Government's aim was to gain complete control of Jammu and Kashmir by forcing the Muslim populations out.

He said: "After the ghastly massacres in the East Punjab it is impossible to expect some people in Pakistan to stand by idle".

PAKISTAN'S INITIATIVE

He declared that all attempts at negotiations were on Pakistan's initiative.

Firstly, Pakistan asked for a conference with the Prime Minister of Kashmir—he declined.

Secondly, the Kashmir Prime Minister proposed an inquiry and Pakistan immediately accepted— nothing further was heard of it.

Thirdly, Pakistan invited the Kashmir Prime Minister to visit Karachi—he declined.

Had any of these measures been taken, Sir Zafrullah said, it might have prevented further hostilities.

Sir Zafrullah said that when, as a further attempt at negotiation, the Pakistan Prime Minister suggested a meeting between himself and the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the reply was that all negotiations should be conducted with Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Head of the Kashmir Interim Government.

"Sheikh Abdullar being himself a representative of one of the interested parties, was that the way to ensure impartial negotiation?" Sir Zafrullah asked.

He said that as early as Nov. 17 the Pakistan Government suggested that the whole Kashmir matter, including retention of troops, the character of the interim administration, and the holding of a plebiscite, should be entrusted to the United Nations. The Indian Government Sir Zafrullah charged, refused to accept this proposal, which was, in fact, the sixth conciliatory offer by Pakistan.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister declared that, in spite of the Indian Government's protestations, the flood of refugees into Pakistan was swelling day by day.

He added: "I repeat that the Indian Government's aim is permanent occupation of Kashmir. Behind their high-sounding phrases stands the hideous reality of subjecting the population by force".

At one stage, the Indian Government's argument was, Sir Zafrullah told the Council, that as Pakitsan itself was not a direct party to the dispute, it was difficult to see with whom any United Nations Body could deal. It was after this that India declared it would take the matter to the Security Council.

"Pakistan made at least seven attempts to reach amicable agreement—all of them were turned down by India" Sir Zafrullah said.

INDIA INFLUENCED KASHMIR'S DECISION ON ACCESSION?

Sir Zafrullah said he had information proving that India had taken certain steps to influence Kashmir's decision on accession. As an example of India's action on the standstill agreement with Kashmir, he said India had deliberately appointed an officer to run the Kashmir Postal Service, despite the fact that this service had been allotted to Pakistan by agreement.

Sir Zafrullah added: "The Director-General of the Indian Post and Telegraph Service had in September informed the Director-General of the British Post Office that all mail for Kashmir State was to go to the Indian Union."

He declared that all this occurred four weeks before the Maharaja of Kashmir (Sir Hari Singh) made any move to accede to India.

"Acts speak louder than mere protestations of innocence," he added.

Sir Zafrullah asked for what purpose Sheikh Abdullah went to Delhi after being released from prison in September last year. "I am suggesting that he went there to negotiate the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union," the Pakistan Foreign Minister said.

WHY VITAL SUPPLIES WERE HELD UP

Reverting to the Indian complaint that Pakistan had held up certain vital supplies, he said the difficulty was due to circumstances then existing and not to any desire to exert pressure. He declared that the main reason for the interruption of supplies was the fact that Dogra troops in Kashmir were already attacking Muslims, and Muslim lorry-drivers refused to move supplies into Kasnmir unless provided with Military escort.

Sir Zafrullah said: "It is an unfortunate habit of the Government of India that whenever they find anything difficult to answer they deny it."

He added that when his home was destroyed by alleged rioters he mentioned it to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit during the United Nations General Assembly, where she was a Member of the Indian Delegation, and she cabled her brother, Pandit Nehru. The reply was, Sir Zafrullah alleged, that there had been no disturbances in that District.

"How then can one have complete faith in such Government declaration?" Sir Zafrullah asked.

ON MAHATMA'S FAST

Dealing with the closing appeal on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi by Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, a former Prime Minister of Kashmir, Sir Zafrullah said: "It is the desire of all of us that Mahatma Gandhi, who is held in such great esteem both in India and Pakistan, should undergo not one unnecessary moment of pain or suffering or temporary risk to health or life.

"In that desire we are together, But surely if Mahatma Gandhi has chosen to bring about communal amity through a fast, this fact cannot be used as pressure against Pakistan to do that which Pakistan finds it against her conscience to do. I am sure that Gandhiji would be the first to say that no man should be put in that position.

"Since the fast started we have heard that the India Government will free the share of the Pakistan cash balances which they have been unjustly withholding. We are glad that at least this cause of difference will be removed.

MAHATMA'S TERMS FOR BREAKING FAST

(Continued from Page 9)

and there was increased attendance. Mahatma Gandhi spoke for a few minutes from his room, his voice was low but steady, clear and deliberate "God's will be done", he said. He emphasised the need for unity. He knew many of his friends were unhappy over the fast. but requisite conditions should be created to enable him to break it.

City Students Pray For Gandhiji's Long Life

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Determination that the student community would not allow venom of communalism and hatred to enter into their lives and that they would endeavour to create an atmosphere of communal peace and harmony was taken by the students of eight city schools assembled this morning at the New Era school to pray for Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. M. T. Vyas, Principal of the New Era school speaking on the occasion said that the students were the future generation and it was their duty to see that poison of communal hatred and bitterness now prevailing in the country did not enter their lives and they should work for and promote peace and brotherhood among them.

Nearly 500 students of the New Era School, Fellowship School, Anjuman-i-Islam, Robert Money School, Habib High School, Baig Mahamed Ismail School, Saboo Siddique Technical School and Pathak Industrial School participated in the function.

Fast Is Not A Political Move

Gandhiji Says It Is In Response To Duty's Call

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17, (A.P.I.): The following is the authorised text of Mahatma Gandhi's message read out at the prayer meeting this evening.

"I repeat what I have said before —nothing is to be done under pressure of the fast. I have observed before that things done under pressure of a fast have been undone after the fast is over. If any such thing happens it would be a tragedy of the highest degree. There is no occasion for it at any time. What a spiritual fast does expect is cleansing of the heart. The cleansing if it is honest, does not cease to be when the cause which induced it ceases. Cleansing of the heart once achieved only dies with one's death. Apart from this legitimate and laudable pressure, the fast has no other function which can be described as proper.

WORD TO PAKISTAN.

The number of telegrms coming from Rajas, Maharajas and the laity continues to increase. There are telegrams from Pakistan too. They are good so far as they go. But as a friend and well-wisher I must say to all those who reside in Pakistan and mould its future that they will fail to make Pakistan permanent if their conscience is not quickened and if they do not admit the wrongs for which Pakistan is responsible. This does not mean that I do not wish a voluntary re-union, but I wish to remove and resist the idea that Pakistan should be re-united by force of arms. I hope that this will not be misunderstood as a note of discord, whilst I am lying on what is truly a death bed. I hope all Pakistanis will realise that I would be untrue to them and to myself if out of weakness and for fear of hurting their feelings, I failed to convey to them what I truthfully feel. If I am wrong in my estimate, I should be so told and if I am convinced, I promise that I shall retract what I have said here. So far as I know, the point is not open to question.

NOT A POLITICAL MOVE.

My fast should not be considered a political move in any sense of the term. It is in obedience to the peremptory call of conscience and duty. It comes out of felt agony. I call to witness all my numerous Muslim friends in Delhi. Their representatives meet me almost every day to report the day's events. Neither Rajas and Maharajas nor Hindus and Sikhs or any others would serve themselves or India as a whole. if at this, what is to me a sacred juncture, they mislead me with a view to terminate my fast. Let them know that I feel never so happy as when I am fasting for the spirit. This fast has brought me higher happiness than hitherto No one need disturb this happy state, unless he can honestly claim that in his journey he has turned deliberately from Satan towards God.

ANOTHER ARAB ATTACK FOILED

HAIFA, Jan. 17, (Reuter): Artillery and machine-guns of British Sixth Airborne Division paratroopers halted a large force of Syrian Arabs which attempted to enter Palestine today, apparently to attack two isolated Jewish settlements.

The show of force persuaded the Arabs to return over the border.

ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 17. (Reuter): A motion to be introduced by Dr. Malan in the Union Assembly on January 20 asks for the repeal of chapter two of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act. Chapter two makes provision for representation for Indians in the Parliament and in the Natal Provincial Council.

INDIA GOVT.'S DIRECTIVE TO RESERVE BANK

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (A.P.I.): A press communique says:—The Government of India instructed the Reserve Bank today to credit to the Pakistan Government Rs. 50 crores in implementation of the agreement on division of the cash balances. The balances of Rs. 5 crores will be adjusted against the expenditure incurred by India since August 15, 1947 on account of Pakistan

Zafrullah In Lengthy Speech Includes-

WHOLE PROBLEM OF INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Says, India Responsible For 'Mass Killings' Of Muslims

Ayyangar's Gentle Retort: Will Confine Himself Mainly To Kashmir Issue

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 17 (Reuter): The Security Council meets again to-day to hear more arguments on the Kashmir dispute with Sir Zafrullah Khan's case for Pakistan still uncompleted.

After speaking without interruption for three hours, 10 minutes last night, beating the record established by Russia's Andrei Vyshinsky by more than one hour, Sir Zafrullah told the Chairman he still had about one hour to go when the meeting was adjourned until to-day

It is felt in Security Council circles that when he completes his preliminary defence against India's complaints to-night he will make a number of further points in reply to specific charges preferred by Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar at Thursday's sitting.

Sir Zafrullah last night widened the scope of the discussions to include the whole problem of India-Pakistan relations since partition last August. Council delegates agreed that, although his statement raised a number of new problems which might considerably complicate the Council's task in finding an adquitable solution, speed is vital and daily sessions are expected to be held next week in an attempt to settle the issue.

After last night's proceedings Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar told Reuter:

"I shall reply in detail to Sir Zafrullah's remarks on the Kashmir issue, but I do not see any need to bring up other matters raised by him, as they refer to the history of India for the last 18 months. My attention will be focussed on Kashmir."

When Zafrullah referred to Muslims being destroyed in East Punjab—"the whole population of 235,000 in one area"—he hesitated. and remarked ironically:

"I am sorry. It was not the whole population I heard this morning that there were actually two Muslims left.'

For over one hour Sir Zafrullah continued to tell of alleged Sikh and Hindu atrocities in the tense atmosphere of the Chamber. He read at length from newspaper reports in support of his accusations.

Main points in his speech were:—

1. "It would be a waste of precious effort if the Security Council occupied itself only in strengthening out the Kashmir issue."

2. India must bear a measure of responsibility for "mass killings" of Muslims as part of an "organised plan" to exterminate them.

3. The theory that killings in Delhi and the Punjab were a spontaneous outbreak of violence "will not hold water. Where did the inspiration and the modern weapons come from?"

4. He accused the Maharaja of Kashmir of despotic rule, alleged that the Government of India made no attempt to inform the Pakistan Government beforehand of their intention of landing troops in Kashmir, and laid the blame for the breakdown of negotiations between the two Dominions on India and Kashmir.

GERMAN TECHNICIANS FOR INDIA

'No Political Background', Says Ramaswamy

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (Reuter).—India is recruiting German specialists to assist in the extension of certain of her industries.

Mr. K. V. Ramaswamy, Economic Adviser to the Indian Military Mission in Berlin, told Reuter: "We are interested only in obtaining technical experts to train Indian workers in such industries as ceramics and optical-glass. We are not interested in Germans with a political or military background, as we are anxious to avoid the spread of Fascist or Nazi doctrines in India."

Mr. Ramaswamy explained that the Mission, which comprises ten members, is divided into three parts—political and military consular, and economic.

"The commercial side is of extreme importance to India", he said.

"Before the war, Germany was the third largest supplier of goods to our country. We now wish to resume Indo-German trade on the same scale, but a limiting factor is the absence of raw materials here."

He revealed that since May last when the economic advisory office was opened here, more than 80 businessmen had visited Germany and entered into contracts with German firms.

Simla Hill States To Form Union

Constitution To Be Framed By Representatives

SIMLA, Jan. 16 (A.P.I.)—The Rulers of the Simla hills states numbering 25 and covering an area of about 10,000 square miles, have decided to pool their resources to constitute a union of their own, it is learnt.

The constitution of the union which is understood to be based on the Deccan States Union model will be framed by representatives of the people elected on adult franchise. The inaugural session of the constitution making body will be held at Solan on January 26 under the presidentship of Raja of Baghat, in which popular representatives from each State will participate.

AID TO EUROPE UNCONDITIONAL.

Impression To The Contrary Not In Accordance With Facts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (Reuter).—The Secretary of State Mr. George C. Marshall is strongly opposed to any attempt by Congress to make the Marshall Plan Aid conditional upon European countries leasing or giving the United States any rights to military bases, it was learned authoritatively here.

These sources said that any impression to the contrary that might have been given by the Secretary of Defence, Mr. James Forrestal, in his evidence to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is not in accordance with facts.

When asked about such a possibility by Isolationist, Republican Senator Alexander Wiley (Wisconsin) Mr Forrestal had replied that he was sure Mr. Marshall had borne such matters in mind when developing the programme.

Authoritative quarters claim that Mr Marshall believes any congressional enactment of such a condition would go a long way towards defeating the programme.

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By J. C. MAITRA

An international pentangular? Alternatives for Bombay. Suitability of the Zonal. Who'll Foot the bill? Fantastic proposal. Wiser step. Intolerable position. Devil and deep sea. Hendren on Indian cricket. Coaching and professionalism

Following the suggestion made by G. D. Sondhi, President of the still-born A.A.F.I. to hold an All-Asiastic Sports Conference at Delhi, A. S. de Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, has come forward with a proposal to stage a Pentangular Cricket Tournament between the five countries of India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and Pakistan, in place of the now-defunct communal tournament of Bombay

The idea is certainly a good one. But it cannot take the place of the local festival. It must be remembered that the Pentangular was meant for promoting cricket in Bombay in particular and India in general. The Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy serves this purpose to a certain extent no doubt. But that also is no substitute for the Pentangular.

ALTERNATIVE FOR BOMBAY

If we think in terms of our province alone, then a competition between, Bombay, Maharashtra, Baroda, Gujarat and Kathiawar may be arranged here. All the matches must be played at one place, say the Brabourne Stadium, to be of intensive interest among the fans.

There is also the alternative suggestion to play the West Zone matches in the Ranji Trophy on home and away League basis. While the former is intended to save the expense and time entailed in travelling, the latter avoids these difficulties. But if we can meet both these handicaps successfully, the league would help to improve the game in our province much more than the knock-out in Bombay. That however is not the point at issue at the moment

SUITABILITY OF THE ZONAL

We need a tournament which will embrace the whole of India The Zonal is, to my mind the best. Unfortunately this has not created the enthusiam among the public which its merit deserves. It is said that the absence of communal colour has deprived it of its natural attractiveness. I am not so sure about that.

I feel that if this competition is staged about the time when the Pentangular was held before, that is about the second half of November it will not take long to gain the popularity of the Communal Carnival.

I know that the die-hards would still shake their heads and declare with the utmost emphasis that nothing can be as popular as their old favourite. Nonetheless I would persist in giving a fair trial to the Zonal until it succeeds.

WHO'LL FOOT THE BILL?

Now about the Pentangular proposed by de Mello. Nobody would deny that from social and political points of view, the idea is an excellent one.

But who is to bell the cat? It will involve tremendous expense to its sponsors. I doubt very much if the C. C. I. would dare to shoulder its heavy responsibilities. I do not think the Board of Control is in a position to bear them either.

It is well-known that the standard of cricket in the countries named above is far from high. So the teams they will send here will be of a moderate class. Who would care to see them in action by paying high admission charges? Tony ought to know that the show will fall flat on the public.

I am not therefore at all enthusiastic about his proposal. If those countries referred to send their teams at their own expense, that will be another matter But I doubt if they will agree to do so

FANTASTIC PROPOSAL

From cricket De Mello has entered the field of Athletics—and Olympic Games for the matter of that—as he happens to be the President of the B.P.O.A. He wants the I.O.A. to approach the Government of India with a request to donate a handsome amount towards the expenses of the hockey, football, athletic and other teams which will be sent to London next June. So far so good

But he wants the Government to advance the remainder of the three lakhs of rupees required for the purpose as loan. It is certainly a clever irea But I cannot imagine how and to whom the Government will give the loan. And who will undertake to repay it and how? If the various associations concerned have no money today, where will they get it from to pay it back in the course of two or three years?

WISER STEP

Tony must be living in a fools paradise if he believes that the Government of India will advance this loan just for the asking. There is no sense in the proposal. It would be wiser on the other hand to try and persuade Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to grant as much as possible towards the fund. The Central Government can easily donate a lakh of rupees if they so desire. Unfortunately they are so worried with so many things at present that they have hardly any time to pay any attention to matters sporting. Still efforts will have to be made by the I.O.A. to persuade the authorities to extend their helping hand in a substantial way to this worthy cause. I understand the President of the I.O.A. the Maharaja of Patiala, is doing everything possible in this direction. he will succeed

INTOLERABLE POSITION

It is a pity our provincial Governments are not doing as much as they should in helping sport. Most of the provincial associations controlling different games have no grounds of their own where they can put up permanent or semi-permanent stands permanent or semi-permanent stands. In some provinces they have not even a ground to hold their tournaments!

In a place like Calcutta, the sporting bodies have to depend entirely at the mercy of the Commissioner of Police and the stand contractors For the life of me, I cannot understand what the Police have got to do with the management of sport. Now that Bengal has a truly popular Ministry I hope these intolerable conditions will be done away with

DEVIL AND DEEP SEA

We, in Bombay, are not much better off. In fact we, too, are between the Devil and the deep sea. On the one hand we have the stand contractors whom the associations and tournament committees have to pay large amounts. And on the other we have the Government to take away a large slice of the income by way of entertainment tax. So these bodies who have no other object than promoting sport among the people,—without any profit to themselves,—have to live from hand to mouth. How can they—and the active sportsmen—do their best under such difficult circumstances? It is earnestly hoped that these grievances will be removed soon, so that our sport may be placed on a strong and sound footing before long. Then there will be no need to appeal to the Government for financial help.

HENDREN ON INDIAN CRICKET

That famous Cricketer of England, E. Patsy Hendren has written a nice little book called Cricket Musings on Indian Cricket and Cricketers. It is published by S. K. Roy of the "Illustrated News", Calcutta. It is an exceedingly interesting and instructive publication which all devotees of Cricket would do well to read and digest. His advice in many respects would stand them in good stead in the long run

Hendren has paid ample tribute to the advance made by India during the last 36 years—since the first all-India team visited England. As India has produced some of the greatest Cricketers of the world in the past, there is no reason why she should not rise to the top in the future.

COACHING AND PROFESSIONALISM

Systematic coaching is, however, necessary to guide the colts, so that they may give up wrong methods and pursue the correct ones. One can certainly learn a lot by watching great exponents of the game. Still it must be admitted that expert coaching is much more helpful. Hendren takes justifiable pride in the achievements of his two famous pupils, Denis Compton and Bill Edrich.

While it may be freely conceded that such coaching may help India to produce a team of world-beaters at no distant date, we cannot get away from the fact that unless we have players who can devote their whole time and energy in the pursuit of their object it will not be possible for us to surpass England or Australia. That raises the question of professionalism Circumstanced as we are, is it possible to support it?

Is It True?

That Lala Amarnath in a spiteful mood against the clerk of the weather invited Tasmania, after winning the toss to bat first on a plumb wicket — to the consternation of his colleagues and supporters?

That the Indian Captain's adventure paid his side rich dividend in the end as it won the match by an innings and 139 runs?

That Amarnath batted No. 3 by way of a change and hit up 171 by way of a change too? He has reserved the lower rank and poorer score for the Tests — in tune with Jupiter's frolics?

That Rangachari rushed out in terrific form to bag I wickets for 80 runs and was responsible for 4 catches, too — a truly fantastic story for him?

That he earned the distinction of doing the first hat-trick for India against Australia, for which the Kangaroos have presented him with a paper-hat to carry home as a memento?

That Ranga is now assured of a place in the Tests though it is problematical whether Bradman & Co., would surrender so tamely to him at Adelaide?

That Raisingh and Ranvirsingh are girding up their loins to knock up a mammoth score in the second match against Tasmania. Will the home bowlers and fielders oblige them?

That the fourth "R" — Rangnekar—managed to compile a bright 43 and he hopes to improve on it — provided his nerves do not give way?

That India has fared better than the last England team — evidently due to her new-found freedom which has increased her strength and stature overnight?

That the Indian tourists are being feasted and feted everywhere—by the high and mighty, too — as they have proved to be a more sporting lot than their critics here imagined?

Her friends whispered:
"WHAT LOVELY TEETH!"
. . . but her dentist said
"YOU MUST LOSE THE LOT!"
If you neglect your gums and develop gum trouble, your teeth, however good they are, may have to come out. Always keep gums healthy and strong by using S. R. Toothpaste. There is Sodium Ricinoleate in it, which dentists themselves use to strengthen gums and keep them healthy. S. R. keeps teeth sparkling clean and healthy.
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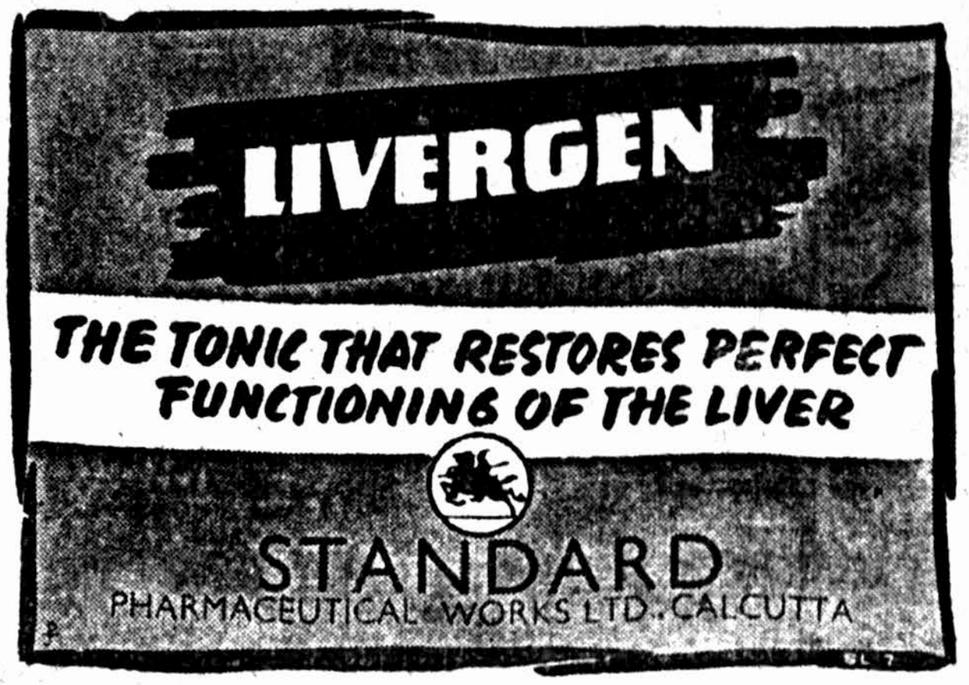
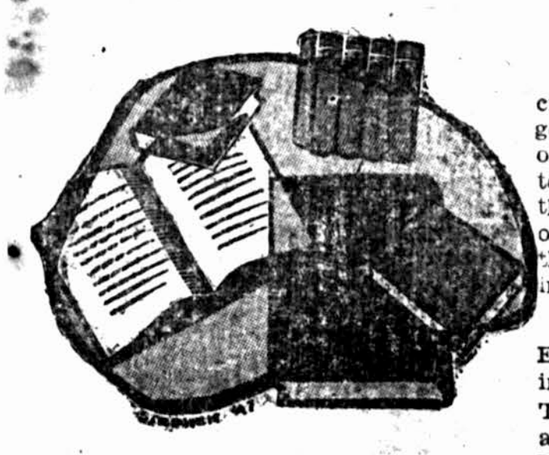


French Empire In India



THE FRENCH IN INDIA. By S. P. Sen. Published by the University of Calcutta, 1947. Price Rs. 7.

It is a commendable effort on the part of the University of Calcutta to induce scholars to delve into India's rich past and bring to light their discriminating studies. The task entrusted to Mr. Sen in surveying the early adventures of the French in India for the purpose of commercial enterprise has been well done. The present volume is the first of a series on the history of the French in this country. It deals with the establishment at Surat founded by them, and with their other settlements, the expansion of their commerce and the failure of their attempt to secure a firm foundation in the East. It relates the story of the naval expedition under de la Haye, a story which in itself goes to show how incapable the French were, in contrast with the English, of evolving and pursuing a definite expansionist policy.

Mr. Sen's historical study is mainly based on two sources, the account by Abbe Carre the manuscript of which is preserved in the India Office Library, London, and the Memoires of Francois Martin. The Abbe Carre Manuscript lay unnoticed for a considerable time. As soon as its existence became known, the Calcutta University Authorities acquired a rotograph copy of this fascinating itinerary. Mr. Sen has made good use of it, as also of a number of other published documents and contemporary works. It is a pity that in the archives at Pondicherry there are only a few manuscripts dealing with this early period of French enterprise in India.

Why did the French fail while the English succeeded so rapidly and within such a comparatively short time? The author notes three serious defects among the French. They suffered in India from their fickleness, their lack of business ability and the internal quarrels amongst those who directed affairs in this country. Their lack of a continuous policy made a bad impression upon the Indian Princes and merchants with whom they came into contact. The French were lavish in their expenditure, their policy lacked certainty and when they were forced to intervene in Indian affairs, those with whom they sided were not sure French friendship would be effective for long. Reading through these pages one gets the impression that although the far-seeing French Minister Colbert, had a definite economic and maritime policy for the East, he was much in advance of his times. Those at the helm of affairs in Paris did not realise the importance of securing a quick foot-hold in India, as the Dutch had done. The result was that although French colonial policy brought out the merits of men like Dupleix, French commercial and political enterprise as a whole soon crumpled up. Mr. Sen's future researches will certainly be followed with interest by students of the history of India of this period.

A Great Personality

"SARDAR SAKHARAM HARI GUPTE." By Y. R. Gupte. Published by Arya Sanskriti Press Poona.

This volume in Marathi has a foreword by Sir Jadunath Sarkar in English. Sakharam Hari was indeed a remarkable personality. He stuck to his master, Raghoba Dada, through thick and thin. He rose to fame as a great general and even after Raghunath Rao came under the suspicion of Nana Phadnavis, he remained true and faithful to him in spite of being imprisoned and isolated from his family. Sir Jadunath rightly points out that a character like Sakharam Hari is "a national possession of which all castes and parties in Maharashtra may well be proud." He makes the interesting comment further that Sakharam Hari "disproves the theory 'made in England' and swallowed by blind followers of English thought that personal valour and leadership in war are the exclusive heritage of certain castes and races." This great general was a Prabhu. As a matter of fact the recent world-war enabled India to show that the theory of there existing in this country a radical division of races, some martial and others non-martial, was conveniently elaborated by British Imperialist statesmanship.

This account of the activities of the great general is well documented. It throws a flood of light through the various letters written by that wily politician, Nana Phadnavis to those set to guard Sakharam Hari in prison on how harshly political prisoners were treated at that time, on the manners and customs of that period in Marhattha history and on the general sense of uncertainty in the minds of those who were suspicious about Nana's ultimate policy.

A New Problem

INDIA AND THE GULF. By An Indian Muslim. The Indian Institute of International Affairs, New Delhi. Published by Kitabistan, Allahabad.

Here is a small pamphlet on a vast and enthralling subject. It deserves to be expanded into a large well-thought out volume. As the author truly points out India is vitally interested in the peace and security of the Persian Gulf. This little paper was prepared before Pakistan came into being, but even then his observations regarding the foreign policy of India as a whole deserve notice. He says that Indian Nationalism should hardly need deplore a partnership with Britain in Middle Eastern policy. If, in view of later events, Pakistan cannot be persuaded to evolve a common policy with India in this matter, it would indeed be a disaster. Anyway the partition does not reduce the vitality of India's interest in the Persian Gulf. are.

The girls at a restaurant table were discussing a shattered romance.

"It's all a mystery to me," sighed one. "All I know is that one afternoon at the office I got to thinking about him, so I wrote him a long letter, saying just what I thought about things, and I never heard from him again."

Disgustedly, her girl friend told her: "So you had to go and open your big typewriter!"

Reviews By L. G. Khare

I am an old lone dog, patiently waiting for my master to come and take me away from the wretched discarded-dogs' prison-house, writes "N. R.V.P." in "A Dog's Soliloquy", and continues:—

As I sit moping and earnestly hoping, I am often reminded of my glorious past—the time when I was petted and loved by all in the house where I first saw the light of the day. My master loved me as though I were a child; and as for my mistress I think she was the kindnest person on earth. Their memories haunt me and make me truly miserable among these other old dogs, with whom I have no desire to be friendly.

In my master's home, I was really a lord. I slept by the side of my master's bed and kept a watch so that no harm should come to him and my mistress. I remember the night when some one had jumped through the open window of our sleeping room. This I strongly objected. Firstly because a window is not meant for jumping in and out, and secondly, it was the time when my guardians quietly rested in their beds. I caught the man by the throat and for that I was much applauded, and from that eventful night I was always addressed by my master and the inmates of that beloved home as "Our Brave Tony."

I spent the whole day at my master's office. I travelled in a huge car, sitting by the side of my master and watching the world through the tiny windows. I must have been an envious creature to the passers-by. On our return journey my master brought biscuits which I enjoyed much as they were the reward of day's labour.

Sometimes my mistress offered me a brown piece of slab, wrapped in silver shiny paper, which made a crackling sound whilst unwrapping. This they called chocolate. I dearly loved this edible and would hence be roused from my deepest sleep when there was that crackling sound. I would then run to my mistress and claim from her my share.

My mistress had some over-fondness for hugging and squeezing me. In my baby days, while I was trying to walk, she would pick me up and would give me one of her most adorable hugs. I did not like this strong squeezing, but as this gave my mistress a peculiar pleasure I did not resent her demonstrative affection. Besides that left me quite unharmed. Just in order to annoy her, I would sometimes run away with her fur slippers. Then she would run after me, and it was a real fun to see her chasing me up and down the huge apartments. Having successfully caught me, she would pantingly hold me up, scold me for being naughty, then gently tap me, and finally embrace me with the kind words—"Our Dearie Tony".

It is almost a year since I have not set my eyes on my beloved master and mistress. I have often tried to escape from this prison-house, but my heavy body and tired feet do not carry me far. Every time I am seen round the corner of the huge walls that surround us, I am pitilessly caught and chained up.

The food I get here is indeed horrible. Nobody comes to stroke me or pat me on the head. A cruel, nasty man comes round with a huge bowl of filthy meat, and this he pours into our basins, and then disappears for the whole day. I cry, silently weep, and pray to the Almighty, but all these petitions are of no avail!

* * * *

.. BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

The next meeting of the Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari will be held on Saturday, the 24th January, at 3 p.m. (s.t.) at the Civil Secretariat, Bombay, in the Premier's Chamber, under the presidentship of Shri B. G. Kher.

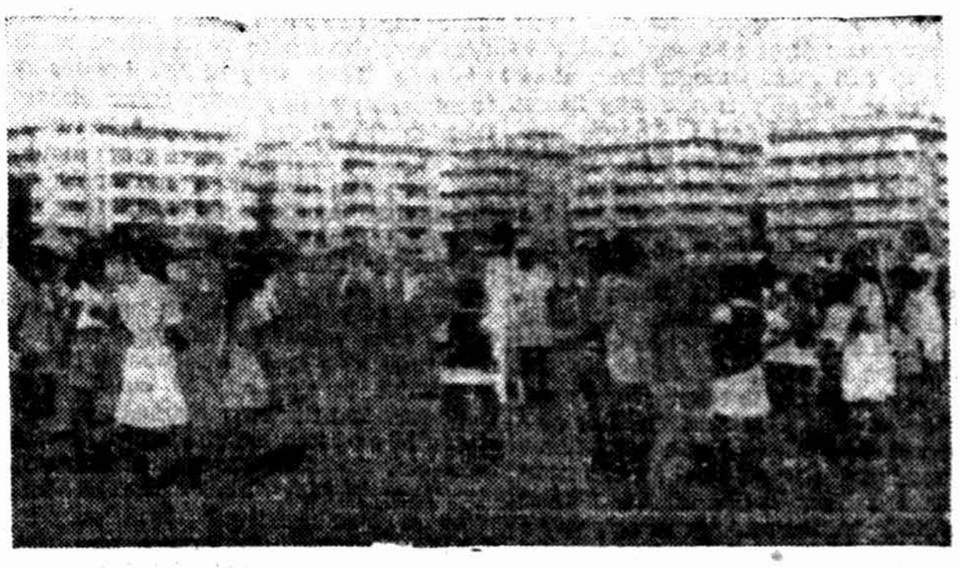
The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has shifted its Office from the Soonavalla Building, 59, Apollo Street, to the Royal Asiatic Society Library, Town Hall, Elphinstone Circle, where the Office Assistant, Shri Manibhai N. Pandya is available during the working hours.

Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a number of functions in celebrations of its anniversary: Cinema Show in the Patan Jain Mandal's Library Hall, Sports at the Maidan behind Marine Drive, Variety Entertainments in the St. Xavier's College Hall, Outing to the Mudh Fort, and Arts and Handlecrafts Exhibition in the Patan Jain Mandal's Library Hall. The President, Shimati Rukshmaniben Gheewalla, the Secretaries, Shri Vinay Dalal and Shri Jitendra Sheth, and other Workers of the Unit deserve congratulations for the success of these functions and for the efforts to carry on their activities nicely. The Government of Bombay have allotted to the Unit a plot to be used as Playground for the Members, and the office-bearers have a number of other schemes under consideration.

All boys and girls belonging to any part of the country are cordially invited to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and endorsing a one anna stamp for posatge, ex-from Dada— "Gulistan," Khar — Bombay, who will be glad to hear from you always! It will be a pleasure to know also if he can be of any service to you. So long!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Bombay



Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls at Play.

Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls Matunga (left) with Rao Saheb N. N. Aiyer in their midst and of Chambur (right) with Shri Jayant Pandya, Secretary, Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari in their midst.

Let us talk it over—

Falling ill!

How many hundreds and thousands of us, when in school and college must have written a colourful essay 'On Falling Ill'. In most cases, if I am not mistaken, the burden of the theme was "the pleasures of falling ill"....

The pleasures of falling ill—indeed! What a misnomer it seems now that those carefree days are as distant as the overhead blue sky. I wonder how the school-and-college-going generation of today must be reacting to the same theme. Do they give vivid descriptions of Mummy fussing over her 'darling' on the sick bed, of Daddy's mellow voice and of friends and relations dropping in to see the hero of the sick-bed? Or are their reactions violently lacking in the afore-mentioned sob-stuff and filled with scorn for the crime of falling ill?

Taking into account the present-day students' general knowledge, and a sense of realism (almost bordering on cynicism) which are undoubtedly superior to that of the students in bygone days, it appears to me, that the former should look upon 'falling ill' as nothing less than a crime. The student of today is armed with statistical information about death rates, birth rates, per capita income etc. while a few years ago, this proud breed of statisticians was almost non-existent in this land of teeming millions. The school-and-college boys and girls now-a-days know that India has only one doctor for every 8,000 and just one nurse for every 50,000! Under these conditions isn't it really criminal to fall ill particularly for those who can read, write and possess the means to keep from getting caught in the vortex of illness?

* * *

Doesn't Gandhiji also say that it is a sin to fall sick, though that alone may not be the only reason why illness should be so considered. There's ample evidence to establish this charge of "crime" against those who are well off. And would I be wrong if I were to say that the majority of students belong to this class of our society? Well then, would these young people who are conscious of their rights and confident of their strength (which lies in going on strike on the least provocation) develop the correct attitude to this affair of 'falling ill'? Or would they also be one with Shaw in debunking the medical profession within the four walls of the class room and yet become its unsuspecting victims in the days of precious youth?

Look at the irony of it! Medical profession (of the west) which has suffered such disgrace at the hands of the inimitable G.B.S. is being held up to us as an 'ideal' by each and every so-called expert who talks of a health programme for India! That the profession is in very bad straits in our country is admitted by the conscientious men in the line. But they also point out the under-staffed conditions of their profession which the educated should constantly bear in mind. In a free India they really cannot afford to have the morbid attitude towards illness as a luxury to be indulged in by the rich. Their way of life creates in them greater immunity from disease than in the ill-fed, and ignorant people. A little surplus of money should not give the former a monopoly of the limited medical aid just for a neglected cough or cold which they have no reason to contract!

* * *

It's a pity that the All-India Women's voice raised (at Madras) for the first time in a free India was so poorly audible in this city of ours! But that can hardly be blamed on the strength or pitch of the voice itself for when the A.I.W.C. met in Madras, our 'Desi Sarkar' had muffled the voice of Bombay itself (bans on the R.S.D., Students' Conference and the one-day Token Strike). All the same there's no doubt that their resolutions demanding knowledge of birth-control, sex education in schools and condemning food decontrol must have created quite a flutter in distant Delhi.

—*Leela.*

Do Wives Really Like "Perfect" Husbands?

By F. E. Baily

The case of the perfect husband was recently reported in the Press. I think he must have had wings concealed under his jacket, and a harp-standing in the sitting-room on which he played soulful music when his housework was done.

For, unlike the rest of us, with whom the process is generally reversed, he did the things he ought to have done, and left undone the things he ought not to have done.

He gave all his earnings to his wife, not keeping back so much as a penny for himself; he never went out without her; he did all the washing up when he came home from work, and so on. There was not a single fault to be found with him.

His wife, according to the report, said he was ideal. I wonder if she really thought so? Women possess a wonderful knack of making the best of what they have. Or perhaps, as Nature loves the normal in the next generation, and so impels men and women to marry someone with characteristics the opposite of their own so that their children may be an average blend of both parents, the wife belonged to the dominating, and the husband to the clinging, obedient type. In that case, both would be perfectly happy.

But I doubt if the average woman would like a husband of that type, especially if she grown up with hearty, games-playing brothers, because he would seem to her sissy and unnatural.

"Active Service" At Home

The normal man, however little he earns, keeps a reasonable amount of pocket money for himself, and likes occasionally to spend an evening with other men.

It is an excellent thing for a husband to help with the washing up and other housework nowadays, and even darn his own socks, as he used to do on active service but to do it all seems excesive. He might well have sung, accompanying himself on the harp. I feel sure he possessed, that lyric from "The Belle of New York" which runs:

"Our virtues continue to strike us
As qualities magnificent to see
Of ccurse you can never be like us
So be as like us as you're able to be."

He could scarcely be popular with anyone but the wife who considered him ideal, for just as all normal children hate teacher's pets so all normal children grown-ups hate the alleged "perfect" person. There is something snobbish about calculated perfection; we feel that the "perfect" person is like the Pharisee in the Bible, who thanked God he was not as other men.

The Publican, who merely prayed: "Lord, be merciful unto me, a sinner', was a much more sympathetic character.

Back in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign books written for children used to praise the eternally good child, and hold up the "bad" one as an awful example. The classic product of this school of fiction was "Sandford and Merton", one of whom was a good boy, and the other bad. I hope no one reads it now.

They Prefer Them Tough

These children's books seem to have done our rugged Victorian ancestors no harm, and this fact convinces me that thy read them, or listened while a grown-up read them, with their tongues in their cheeks. Would any modern girl like to marry the good little boy character in a Victorian book for children after he had grown up? It isn't very likely.

The modern girl likes her husband to be tough, as he needs to be nowadays if the family is to survive. A tough young husband would do his fair share of the housework, and hand over a fair share of his earnings, but no more; and he would want a few men-friends with whom to discuss, over a pint of beer, the topics which interest men but don't necessarily interest women.

There is, alas, an almost irresistible instinct in normal people which impels them to bash the "perfect" person over the head, just to teach him he's no better than anyone else.

Let us consider whether heroes made perfect husbands. The only hero, if he was a hero, who was a perfect husband, was King Arthur. And what happened to King Arthur's marriage?

His wife, Queen Guinevere, neglected him for Sir Lancelot. True, Sir Lancelot attracted females whether he wanted to or not. These was, for instance, Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat. Sir Lancelot, if you remember, stayed with her parents, and Elaine went so far as to scrub his shield, which was definitely not her job, hoping for the best.

Sir Lancelot said: "Thank you very much", or words to that effect, and rode away, and Elaine died of unrequited love, and they sent her body up in a barge to King Arthur's Court, and he reproved Sir Lancelot, though it was hardly Sir Lancelot's fault. And when King Arthur discovered the regrettable friendship between Queen Guinevere and Sir Lancelot, did he hew Sir Lancelot in pieces with his celebrated sword Excalibur, or have him court-martialled?

He did nothing of the kind. He merely said to Queen Guinevere, who was a blonde, according to Tennyson:

"Oh, golden hair with which I used to play,
Not knowing, oh imperial-moulded form,
And beauty such as never woman wore,"

which is exactly what one would expect from a perfect husband.

Some Secret Weakness

The average hero made by no means a perfect husband. It might be said of him, as G. K. Chesterton wrote of Charles II:

"King Charles he fled from Worcester field
And hid him in an oak.
In convent schools no man of tact
Would trace or praise his every act,
Or argue that he was, in fact,
A strict and sainted bloke."

For example, let us take Nelson, or the first Duke of Wellington. Nelson left his wife on account of Lady Hamilton, whom Romney painted so many times; and Wellington if we may believe the classic memoirs of Harriette Wilson, certainly deceived the Duchess at least once in his life. And neither of them, if they had not been able to afford servants, would have done all the washing up, or given all their money to their wives; yet it may be said of them:

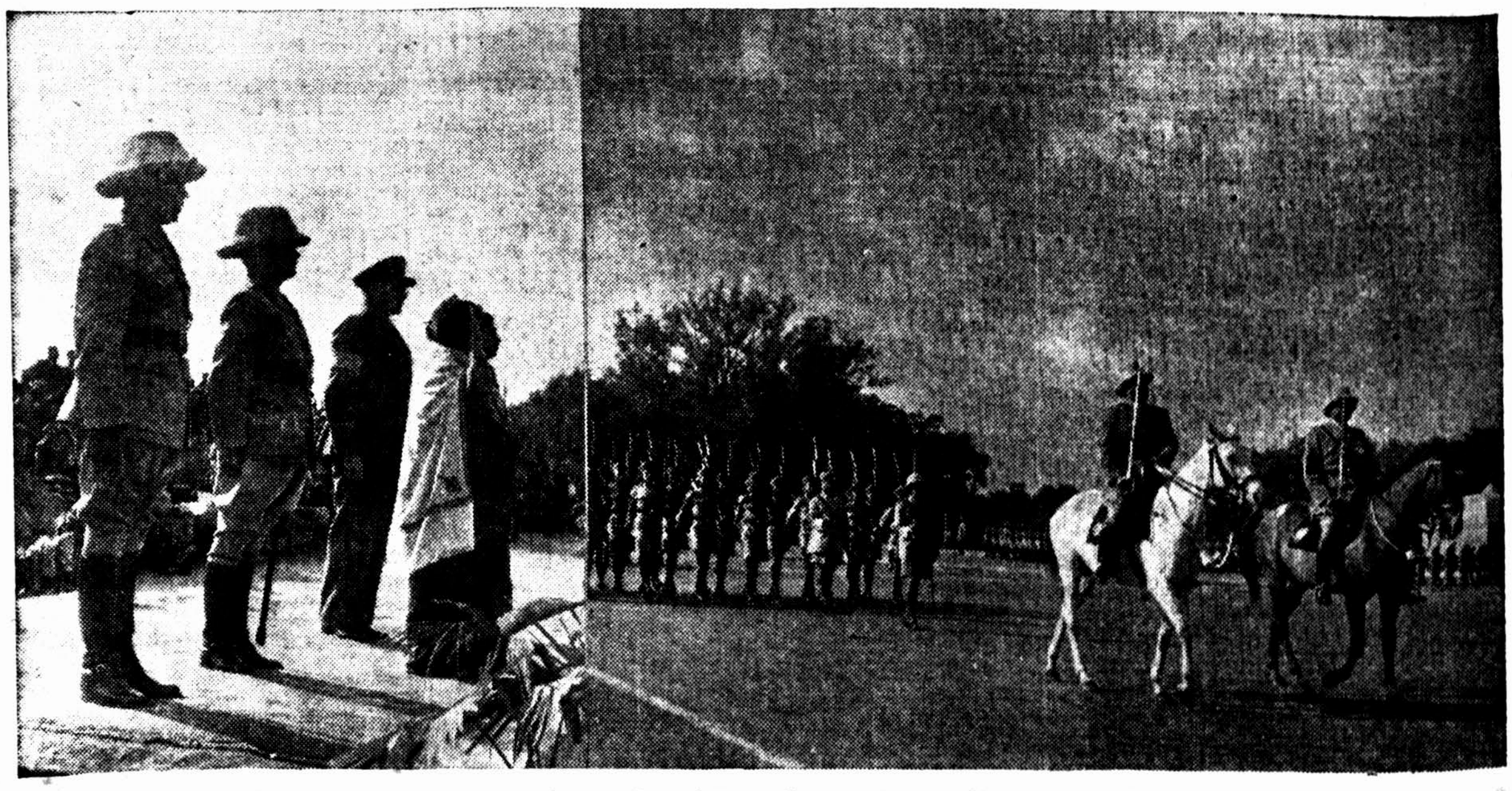
"Their name liveth for ever more"

I may be wrong, but I thing the average woman would prefer Sir Lancelot to King Arthur, and Nelson or Wellington to a man who did all the washing up, and gave her his entire salary. She dislikes perfect men, if only because she realizes that she is by no means perfect herself.

The dreadful thing is that the "perfect" husband usually has some secret weakness far worse than the open weaknesses of the far from perfect; for if you drive the devil out of the door with a pitchfork, he will only come back through the window.

WOMEN'S PAGE

U. P. Governor Takes Police Salute



H. E. Sarojini Naidu reviews a parade of the U.P. Police. From all accounts Mrs. Naidu is going great guns as the first woman governor in India.

TELEVISION HAS COME TO STAY

To many readers television probably means as yet very little, but eventually this new entertainment medium may become as universal as sound broadcasting is in the world today.

The first regular television programmes in the world were started by the British Broadcasting Corporation from their London Television Station at Alexandra Palace in 1936. The service was, of course, temporarily suspended on the outbreak of World War II in September, 1939. In June last year it re-opened on much the same lines as before the war, transmission times being divided into morning, afternoon and evening sessions. The present range for satisfactory reception is approximately 40 miles but this can, and does, very very considerably, good reception often being obtained over much greater distances.

A second British television transmitter will soon be operating at Birmingham and with normal progress it can be anticipated that most of the large industrial towns will probably be able to enjoy television in the not too distant future.

Olympics To Be Covered

In Britain sporting events will always be one of television's highlights. Apart from their appeal as actualities as distinct from a rehearsed studio programme the majority of the people in common with other countries in the world, enjoy some form of sport. With the advent of the Olympic Games at Wembley, London, this year—to be covered by television—interest in sport is attaining a new peak.

With the aid of a B.B.C. mobile television outside broadcast unit it is possible, while sitting comfortably in an armchair at home, to be visually invited to outside events. The television cameras enable people to see these events on their screen in almost the same persepective and view which would be obtained if one were actually present.

In order to give you some idea of what occurs before these events materialise on the home viewer's screen let us assume that part of a certain race-meeting is to be televised. Several weeks beforehand the B.B.C. producer responsible for the programme will meet the racecourse executives to determine such things as programme timings, television camera positions, and parking space for the mobile unit. There are at present two such units, each consisting of a control van, transmitter van, mobile aerial and if required, a mobile generator. These vehicles are approximately the same size as large motor-coaches.

Nerve Centre

The control van is the nerve centre of the mobile unit. From it emanate the cables to the three televisions cameras which may be operating in positions up to several hundred yards away. In this van work the sound and vision engineers controlling the numerous racks of complicated technical equipment. The producer is also there directing the outside broadcast and determining which particular camera shall be "on the air" at any given time during the programme. The picture which he decides shall at that moment be seen by viewers at home, is radiated from the mobile transmitter van via the 90 ft. high fire escape aerial to Alexandra Palace. From there it is re-transmitted on another wave-length to home viewers.

One of television's greatest assets in its spontaneity. There is virtually no time lag. The moment the tapes go up and the crowds roar "They're off", Mr. and Mrs. Smith, watching their television screen at home, involuntarily echo the cry. It is this intense realism which helps to make televised sporting events so exciting.

At the end of the control van in front of the producer are two screens above each of which is an illuminated number corresponding to the camera which is providing that particular picture. The camera operators and commentators are equipped with headphones through which they receive instructions from the producer. This system is similar to the aircraft inter-communication used in the Royal Air Force, except that neither cameraman nor commentator can answer the producer during the actual transmission.

Team Work

On our racing outside broadcasts, Ian Orr-Ewing who is Television Outside Broadcasts Manager, usually takes on the production while I endeavour to cope with the commentary. To ensure a successful transmission the camera operaors, producer and commentator must work as a team each giving of his best to help the other. To an even greater extent the quality of the programme depends upon the ability of the 15 outside broadcast engineers to produce crisp and clear pictures.

At Ascot my commentary position was on the roof of the Royal Stand. I had a vision monitor in front of me. This is a television set which enables me to see, though in the bright sunshine with less detail, the picture which is being transmitted to home viewers. We have been "on the air" for some few minutes and on this screen there is perhaps a general view of the crowded enclosures. Suddenly over my headphones I hear the producer say "I am mixing (changing cameras" to the paddock camera next commentator; Standby—pan left a little camera 2 —(this last instruction for the camera operator whose picture is about to go out to viewers) MIX!" My picture changes to a scene of the paddock with morning suits and grey toppers predominant. The gay frocks and exquisitely fantastic hats worn by the women are also very noticeable on the screen. As a mere male I struggle to describe them to viewers!

During a programme such as this it is also up to the commentator to assist the producer to focus the camera on any unexpected incident of interest. For example, during the parade for the Gold Cup we might be watching the leading horse in close-up on the screen when suddenly the second horse rears up and tries to throw his jockey. This is my cuse to say something on the following lines: "The horse behind the one we are looking at seems a little fractious, so perhaps we might turn our attention to him". On hearing such a remark the producer would probably instruct the camera operator to pan slowly left to allow the second horse to come into view on the screen.

There are, generally speaking, three main types of picture available to a producer; a long shot (very wide angle lens); the mid-shot which provides a narrower angle than the long shot; the close-up (very narrow angle lens) which fills the screen with a particular object or set of objects to the exclusion of everything else.

To give you an example of how useful the close-up can be, imagine that you are watching a race on the screen. Your picture shows you the horses pounding in a bunch past the crowds lining the rails towards the finish. Suddenly two of the horses pull away from the rest of the field and are obviously about to take part in a ding-dong struggle over the last furlong Interest is now focussed on these two horses. The producer, watching his screens in the control van will immediately give you a closer view of them at the expense of the remainder of the field. This will enable you clearly to see the two jockeys engaged in this furious finish. As the horses flash past the winning-post your picture will change back to the original one provided by the mid-shot camera so that you are able to judge by how far the two horses were clear of the third and fourth in the race.

There is no doubt that television will play a large part in sport of the future. Because of it many people will see major sporting events for the first time and may well become fans and enthusiasts for that sport from then on. There are at present approximately 30,000 television sets in operation in Southern England; how many there will be in five years' time no one would be so bold as to guess.

By Peter Dimmock

Watching cricket and football matches by the fireside! Sounds strange, but that's what television can do. There are already 30,000 television sets in use in Britain, the country that pioneered this radio miracle. In the article below, Peter Dimmock of the B.B.C's Television Service tells the inside story of this new form of entertainment which may eventually take the place of sound broadcasting.

ASHA IN HAND

Sculpture By Karmarkar

From the recent Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.

QUICK WORK.

A film star who married well—and often—found it expedient to get a divorce in a hurry.

Her lawyer suggested Mexico.

"But I don't speak Spanish," she protested.

"That's all right," said the lawyer. "Whenever there's pause, all you have to do is say Si, si.'"

When she appeared in court, the whole population of the little Mexican town turned out to witness the event. There was much emotion and bowing, and the star said, "Si, si," very firmly on numerous occasions.

Suddenly the crowd gave a great cheer.

"Well, I guess I'm divorced," she said, complacently.

'Divorced, my eye," cried her perspiring lawyer; "you've just married the judge!"

*

The bride of a few weeks noticed that her husband was depressed.

"Gerald, dearest," she said, "I know something is troubling you, and I want you to tell me what it is; your worries are not your worries now, they are our worries."

"On, very well," he said. "We've just had a letter from a girl in Manchester, and she's suing us for breach of promise."

*

"The ivory carvings you sold me last week turned out to be imitation."

"I can't understand it—unless the elephant had a false tooth."

THEY QUEUE FOR FOOD

Vivien Leigh, Sir Alexander Korda, David Niven, Anthony Kimmins and Kieron Moore queue for lunch with studio workers at the opening of the "Big Ben Cafeteria" at the Shepperton Studio, London.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

And so once again Mahatma Gandhi stakes his life for the sake of Peace and Reason and Unity—and Freedom.

We shall not be presumptuous enough to advise him to give up his fast. We can only hope—and work—for an early and successful termination of the fast, on the fulfilment, to Gandhiji's satisfaction, of the purposes for which he has undertaken the ordeal.

All his life Gandhiji has shown (as all great souls have done) that true prayer consists of good deeds and consecrated action for the good of humanity. Those who truly want Gandhiji and his spirit to survive will not need to go to a temple or a mosque or a church to pray, but will go out into the streets not only to preach but to practise, to live, the gospel of unity and tolerance and goodwill and peace.

Those who already had been working for the restoration of peace and sanity, but had been discouraged by Governmental apathy and, in some cases, antipathy will, of course, now redouble their efforts.

But will our Governments and our ministers who rule us in the name of Gandhiji also change their attitude to non-official efforts in the cause of peace? Or will they continue to ban Peace Parades and Unity processions, while permitting sabre-rattling, hate-spreading jamborees of communalists and chauvinists?

*

Gandhiji And You!

Personally, I believe that only such a supremely daring and self-sacrificing gesture on the part of Gandhiji could have checked the tide of hate and violence that has been surging over the country. The fast cannot but melt the hardest of hearts; it cannot but rouse the conscience of India that seemed to have been corroded by the communal conflagration. Already it has begun to rekindle the sparks of humanity and brotherhood—even across the border in Pakistan!

On previous such occasions I have shuddered to think of the terrible consequences if Gandhiji could not survive his self-imposed ordeal. But this time I have no such fears. I have learnt to have more faith in him. I am as certain of his survival as of the ultimate triumph of the cause for which he has staked his life. But both these happy consummations will require the maximum effort on OUR part. And when I say "OUR", I mean you and you and you—and me!

*

Record Of Our Shame

Not unrelated to the purposes of Gandhiji's fast is the picture that is reprinted on this page by the courtesy of TREND magazine where it originally appeared.

It reminds us, if a reminder were necessary, of the depth of degradation to which we had descended and from which Gandhiji is trying to save us.

Look at this picture. Look at it again. Show it to your friends, your children, your neighbours, show it to the man sitting next to you in tram, train or bus, or wherever you happen to be reading this. Send it to your friends in Pakistan.

Look at this picture. It has come from America. It is the picture of a newsreel theatre announcing to the world, in letters several feet high, the record of our shame and our degradation.

Read the inscriptions. Read the writing on the wall!

EXTRA! FIRST HORRIFYING FILMS.

INSIDE BLOODY INDIA.

SHOCKING FILMS OF TERRORISED THOUSANDS FLEEING THE WRATH OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

TERROR CRAZED SLAUGHTER AS HINDUS CLASH WITH MUSLIMS.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM RUNS AMOK AS INDIA IS DIVIDED INTO TWO DOMINIONS: CITIES GUTTED: ORGY OF MURDER AND DESTRUCTION.

Anti-Indian propaganda? Yes, it is—deliberately, gloatingly blazoning the shame of Indians. But also it happens to be TRUE. Our enemies who could invent a thousand lies to humiliate us in the eyes of the world are not likely to miss this opportunity when WE supply them the material to proclaim to the world that we are uncivilised barbarians unfit for freedom.

*

We Are All Guilty!

Don't try to shift the blame on the OTHER community. If you are a Muslim remember there is a mountain of evidence to show that members of your community in the West Punjab committed unspeakable atrocities on defenceless Hindus and Sikhs.

And don't be so complacent if you are a Hindu or a Sikh. Remember the Hindus and Sikhs in East Punjab and Delhi have behaved in no way better with their Muslim neighbours.

The hands of both the communities are dripping with blood. There is nothing to choose between the two. Whoever you are, Hindu or a Muslim or a Sikh, remember that no community is blameless enough to raise the finger of scorn and accusation against the other. Even if you believe in the barbaric law of retaliation, remember that every community has perpetrated innumerable retaliatory killings. Computed on the lowest level of barbaric arithmetic, the score is now even. And the bloody vicious circle must stop.

And remember that millions of our fellow-Indians have degraded the name of India in the eyes of the world with vile deeds that must make every decent Indian bow his head with shame.

Look at this picture, brother. Look again. And, in the name of the frail little man who is risking his life for your sake, swear to yourself: It shall not happen again! IT SHALL NOT HAPPEN AGAIN! WE SHALL NOT ALLOW IT TO HAPPEN AGAIN!

*

More About IPTA Conference

Concluding the report of the People's Theatre Conference in Ahmedabad....

The resolutions passed by the conference included one that pledged all support to the National Government in its task of building a free, democratic and secular State, and appealed to the Government to formulate an over-all policy for encouraging and co-ordinating cultural activities in the country for which purpose it was suggested that a conference of all cultural workers be called in New Delhi.

Another resolution, while protesting against the ban on several IPTA plays by local censors (not all on political grounds), demanded the ending or complete overhauling of the present machinery of censorship which empowers police officers to sit in judgment over works of creative art, without possessing the slightest knowledge of the medium they are authorised to censor. (One of the delegations gave the example of a police officer who went to sleep while a play was being read out to him—which, to my mind, only showed what a bad play it was and what a good and useful censor he was!)

Still another, and major, resolution laid down in detail the policy and programme of the People's Theatre for the coming year in which particular stress was laid on the duty of the IPTA and other such cultural organisations to fight the menace of communalism and ideologies of hate with the weapons of culture.

*

Theatre Festival-

The programmes that the various delegations presented on five successive nights included plays, shadow-plays, dances, ballets, and several folk forms like 'Burra katha, powada" and "nautanki". Particular mention must be made of the following:

The Andhra People's Theatre's Telugu chorus songs which had a revolutionary vigour and gusto, and their various folk items which were authentic and yet rendered with perfect showmanship and precision. (It is a pity they could not give their play, MA BHOOMI, dealing with the Telugu people's struggle against Nizam's autocracy, which has created almost a world record as, within less than a year, a thousand shows of it have been given all over Andhra—by the more than hundred units of the IPTA working in that province!)

The Bengal IPTA's shadowplay "Martyr's Call" which was performed with perfect coordination of dance movements, bits of drama and commentary, syncopated with sound effects and an appropriate musical score. Their dance items showed that still it is the IPTA that is carrying on—and forward—the Uday Shankar tradition of purposeful showmanship.

The exquisite Manipuri dancing by the artistes of the Assam branch who demonstrated both the lyrical grace of the Manipuri style (with which we are familiar) but also the vigour and vitality of the dances of the Manipuri hill tribes. The performance of two little boys from Manipur was so beautiful that it elicited thunderous applause and also brought a handsome donation for the Assam branch from one of the spectators.

The Delhi IPTA's shadowplay was not so well done as the "Martyr's Call" but their sensitive rendering of the play, "Main Kaun Hoon?", which has been the chief feature of their Unity campaign in Delhi was excellent.

The U.P., Bihar and Central Indian branches all gave items based on the folk forms prevalent in their respective areas, but they lacked the finish and polish that the Andhrites have been able to impart to their folk items. But the U.P. wallas were able to score with their 'extempore play'—a unique form they have developed, in which a few players just decide up a theme and some characters and then go on the stage without a script, to work out a play even as they are performing it. They chose their trip to Ahmedabad as the theme this time, and gave a rollicking—and, in parts, moving—account of their experiences and adventures en route.

*

Bombay IPTA's Ghost Play

The Bombay People's Theatre present their new play, "KIS KA BHOOT?" which may or may not be described as a ghost play—because there is a ghost in it and yet there isn't. Anyway, it is something refreshingly new for the People's Theatre to present, comedy coupled with suspense, and right up to the end of the third Act, the audience kept on wondering, "But where's the People's Theatre's political propaganda in it?" The sting however, is in the tail, and you get quite an unexpected answer to the question implicit in the title.

Adapted and directed by Bhisham Sahni, and featuring Balraj Sahni in a role that should further reinforce his reputation as one of the most versatile artistes of the stage and screen, along with Susheela Sahni, Mani Rabadi, Madhuri Divecha, Mohamed Safdar and others, this play is being presented at Sunderbai Hall on 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, at 6-15 p.m.

*

Student's Rejoinder

Satyapal Dang, President, All-India Students' Federation writes:—

I read with great interest your comments on the ban on the AISF Conference (as well as other conferences) imposed by the Government and the police attack on it on 31st December. We thank you for boldly and unreservedly condemning the police action. However, I must point out that your criticism of stuudents contained in the later part of your comments is not justified.

While agreeing that there was no justification for the ban, you add that "students should have made more constitutional efforts to get the ban lifted". You also write that "the students—could have—and should have—behaved in a more tactful and peaceful manner than they did". In this connection I will like to draw your attention as well as that of your readers to the following facts:

1. The Conference was to begin on 29th December. We did not defy the ban for the first two days because we wanted to make every possible effort to persude the authorities to lift the ban. Among other things, we sent a deputation to the Home Minister who point blank refused to reconsider the question and lift the ban.

2. Efforts were made by persons like Professor P. A. Wadia, Chairman of our Reception Committee, to convince the men in authority that the ban was unjustified and should be lifted. Professor Phatak, Vice Chairman of our Reception Committee, met the Premier himself who, too, said that under no circumstances the ban would be lifted.

3. The 'Free Press" journal editorially demanded the lifting of the ban but with no effect.

4. All this forced the delegates to decide to defy the ban on 31st. This decision was announced in the press beforehand with the hope that the Government might reconsider its decision at the 11th hour.

5. It should, therefore, be clear that we defied the ban only when no other course was left open to us.

6. While defying the ban we did not desire to have any conflict with the police, as far as were concerned. We only wanted to assert our right to hold the Conference. At the fixed time all the delegates and visitors marched into the Kamgar Maidan and started the Conference and it was going on peacefully when the police launched its attack.

I may also point out that long before the Conference started the police had lathicharged nearly a hundred students who were in the Conference pandal seeing an exhibition organised by the AISF.

In view of all this, we fail to see what more students could have done in the way of getting the ban lifted in a "constitutional manner" and acting "more peacefully than they did."

"Chronicler" repeats: "The students COULD HAVE—and should have—behaved in a more tactful and peaceful manner than they did. In their own interests."

EXTRA FIRST HORRIFYING FILMS
SHOCKING FILMS OF TERRORIZED THOUSANDS FLEEING THE WRATH OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE
TERROR CRAZED SLAUGHTER AS HINDUS CLASH WITH MOSLIMS
THE BAG

Patter

Enter 1948

By Asude

I don't know what the other devils are about but personally speaking, I think it is a pippin of an idea to start the New Year with a Talk on Food,—barring those, of course, who celebrated Auld Lang Syne not wisely but a little too well, and are still remembering the celebrations. I have a heart, of course.

But everybody else is, as you see, talking of Food,—from Ministers of State to the Mujahids of Lahore. The only difference between the Minister and the Mujahid is that whereas the former can only drool about the merits of girth control and wants you to tighten up your belt,—the Mujahid wants a removal of all control and shouts "Liaquat Ali Kabab" and "Mamdot Kabab" all over the Lahore Mall.

This seems to have upset the delicate Internals of the vegetarian columnists of Delhi. Talking of the aforesaid street-cries, one lets himself go thus: "It is strange nobody objects to these street-cries of Pakistan Kabab, Liaquat Ali Kabab, and Mamdot Kabab. One would think the implications are enough to make any Pakistani's blood boil."

What "implications", now? I don't think the cries are meant to make blood boil. On the contrary. No, no. What they are far more likely to do is to make the mouth water. I put it down to that green-eyed gorgon again, rank jealousy,—all this talk about blood-boiling. You carp at it because you have nothing to show like it. I have heard no boom in Connaught Place yet,—of Nehru Cutlets or Rajendra curry. That's why. Just Jealousy, of course.

Why should it upset the Pakistani to hear his favourites being "kabobised"? Is it any lesser glory than being canonised? Or immortalised? Or 'any old "wised"? What price Peche Melba? What is poison to you may be meat,—good red mince-meat,—to the Pakistani. What do they know of good food who only "Pakauras" and "Samhosas" know?

And then, haven't you heard screen heroes gurgling to their divinities: "Honey, you are just good enough to EAT!" Well then? Supposing the Pakistani finds his butter-fed darlings good enough for kababs, who are you and who am I to cast a stone?

I think I know what these jaundiced vegetarians are crying for. It is not the canonising they boggle at but the "kabab". It is the vegetarian streak coming out. What they would probably stand for is something like "Liakat Ali Pendra" or "Mamdot Jilebi". Yes, but what is a mere "Pendra" or a "Jilebi" to a nice, juicy kabab?

Then there are risks about making sweeties of your political darlings. No, no, I am not talking of painting the lily, gilding gold, or any nonsense of that kind. I know that the Pakistani giants make first-class lilies. I am thinking of other risks. You can have no notion how risky it is,—this sweetening of politicains. I have.

It happened at Haripura. Here is the story, a true, Simon-pure saga, the heroes whereof still stalk the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society.

Three hard-boiled journalists, including the Editor of a leading Calcutta daily sallied out from Calcutta to attend the Congress Session at Haripura. Sardar Patel was presiding. The bazaar which had sprung up overnight was overflowing with food,—and other things. There were "Patel Barfis". Naturally. And "Gandhi Halva", and "Subhas Samhosa."

There was also in contiguous shops, —"Nehru Soap",—for washing clothes. The "barfis" were beautiful cubes of white,—but hard. So were the bars of washing soap.

"In this space marked 'address,' shall I put the place we're being evicted from, the place we're trying to get, or my mother-in-law's, where we'll probably have to go?"

Nehru Soap.

And then it came to pass that this indomitable Editor of a famous daily who had a sweet tooth amongst his other accomplishments started out one morning to sample some of those unfamiliar delicacies. Probably it would have been just as well if he had let well alone and followed the wise rule of the wary Frenchman who refused Scotch haggis: "No, sare, I only *eat acquaintances!*"

And even whilst the Editor was buying "Patel Barfis",—the "housewife" of the party with a thought for the party's washing,—was stocking himself with a goodly supply of "Nehru" soap bars. Bars and Barfis. Both came home to the tent and were laid out on a tcapoy.

And next morning, the Editor started foaming and frothing in the mouth because the "Patel Barfis",—he spluttered,—had no sugar in it but only lather. And the "housewife" scrubbed and scrubbed but got no lather at all. Obviously, the "Nehru" soap was like Monkey brand,—it wouldn't wash clothes. Neither had a good word for the Reception Committee after that.

And neither had the brain-wave to try ringing a change with the Barfis and the bars of soap.

As I said, it is asking for trouble, sweetening your idols. Stick to "kababs." You will always find a lot of them in Pakistan, "good enough to eat",—like Clarke Gable's darlings. And you can't make bars of soap like kababs.

Here is my good deed of the year, Take this tip. Next time, counsel confronts you with that wishkered chestnut: "Have you stopped beating your wife?", say "NO!" at the top of your voice. Let the whole court hear it, particularly the Press Reporters' Section. Watch the reactions. You would almost see your staocks in Society shoot up at once. I know, you have not beaten your wife yet. I also know that you haven't scaled the Alps or high-jumped the Niagara.

But sopposing you are given the chance,—the chance of a lifetime to claim the glory,——who are you, —and who am I,—to refuse it?

Science Is Tracking Down "Second Sight"

From time immemorial people have believed that they sometimes receive messages from others by means which do not involve their ordinary senses. It used to be known as "second sight" or "sixth sense." With constant new examples to guide them, scientists are planning to probe this unknown corner of our minds.

A few weeks ago four men sat in a Dutch cafe and made a wager which is said to have spoiled a concert by a famous orchestra. One bet the others £50 each that he could control the musicians by directing his thoughts at them from his seat. "Impossible", said the others. But they went to the concert with their telepathic companion.

In the packed hall the violinist made many mistakes, the pianist played wrong notes, and the first oboe reported "something strange in the air. After the concert the telepathy man is reported to have collected his £150 What is the explanation?

The telepathy used—if telepathy was used—was apparently different from the kind mentioned by Sir Richard Gregory, scientist and astrologer, some years back. He declared that anyone who had done so-called thought-reading knew that by touching the hand of a person, who knew where something was hidden, it was easy to be guided to the object.

Most investigators agree that nobody has yet brought forward completely convincing evidence that it is possible for a man to read a thought that lies only in the mind of another. But twenty-two years ago Sir Oliver Lodge was reported as saying: "I have investigated telepathy and I tell you it is a reality. I am not out to fool myself and others. At present we do not understand it and do not know how to explain it, but that will come in time. It is a fact that one mind can act on another by other than the ordinary channels of sense."

Take the case of Laura Edmonds, daughter of a judge, who knew no foreign language. One day a Greek called on her father. To the astonishment of both men the girl began to speak faultlessly to the Greek in his own tongue. She told him his son was dying. Later it was proved that at the moment she made the disclosure the son did die. Students of telepathy point to this as a perfect example of telepathic powers.

Is telepathy a kind of broadcasting system of the mind? Shall we be able to tune in to human wavelengths? Science may give a definite answer within the next decade.

Returning to the village after her runaway match the new bride said to the old gardener: "I suppose my elopement was a nine day's wonder?"

"It would 'ave been, mum", replied the old fellow, "only Higgins's dog went mad the same night."

*

"But, my dear", gushed the pretty girl in the railway carriage, "one 'must' have the right clothes. When I go riding, I wear a riding habit; when I go out in the evening I wear evening dress...."

"Really", interrupted the man who was trying to read his paper. "And what do you wear at birthday parties?"

Amusing Figures About Chances Of Marriage

WHAT ARE YOUR CHANCES OF CELEBRATING GOLDEN WEDDING

By P. CHRONOS.

Would you like to know what chances you have of celebrating your golden wedding? According to an interesting book written by Leo Guild you would have to be 21 years of age and your husband 31 at the date of marriage if you hope to reach the golden anniversary stage; if both of you were aged 31 when you got married, your chances would be 1 in 20: and only 1 in 33 if both of you were 40.

These figures based on statistics, have been compiled by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Gentlemen Prefer.....Brunettes

In his amusing book, Leo Guild tries to prove that men show a decided preference for brunettes. Perhaps they have tired of blondes since Anita Loo's day! A blonde, says he, has 3 chances to 1 of finding a husband, a chestnut 6 and a redhead 12. This finding is also based on statistics.

A married woman, the author slyly maintains, would never admit that it was in reality she who led her man to the altar, but figures don't lie and they tell us that in 75 p.c. of marriages it was actually the Missus who courted her fiance and got him to sign the marriage contract!

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE

As far as age is concerned your chances of getting married between the ages of 15 and 20 are 19 to 1; they are 5 to 2 between the ages of 20 and 25; 4 to 1 between 25 and 30 years. 9 to 1 between 30 and 35 years, 30 to 1 between 35 and 40; 65 to 1 between 40 and 45; and 100 to 1 between 45 and 50.

The preference of elderly men for young girls explains the difficulty that women of a certain age have of finding a husband.

All the same Leo Guild is forced to admit—still basing himself on statistical figures—that in marriages contracted between women of under 21 and men under 23, divorces are twice as frequent as in marriages between people of a more advanced age.

Taking the totality of all married women in the United States, we see that 50 p.c. of them got married at about the age of 25.

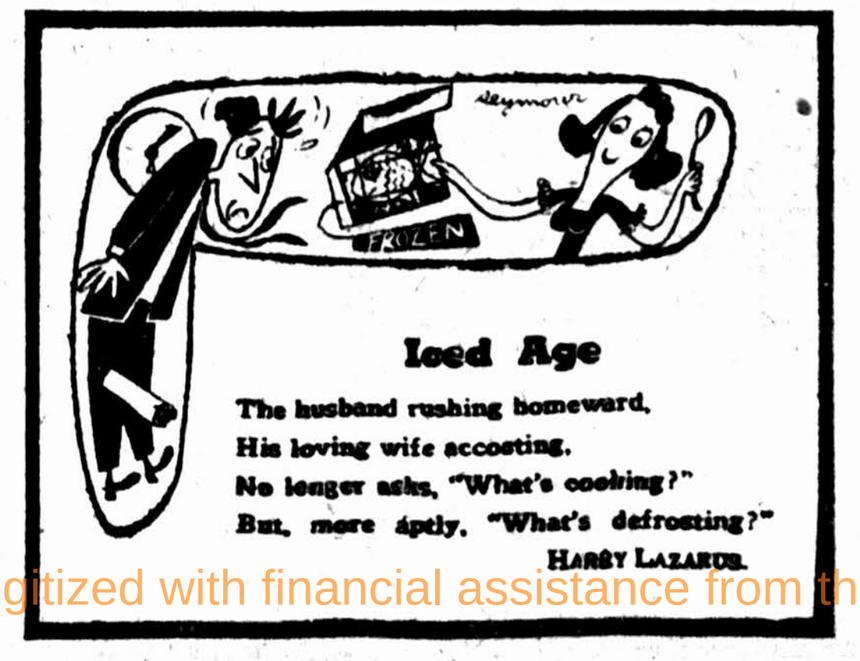
Now let us see what the requisite qualities for marriage in men are. Guild tells us that money is not the chief amongst them as one might imagine, but far rather regard for others; after that comes sincerity.

A CONSOLATION

To wind up his interesting survey, the author endeavours to console elderly people with the following fact. It has been proved, says he, that 64 p.c. of the great things accomplished throughout the world have been achieved by men and women between the ages of 45 and 65!

And Guild ends by giving this wise piece of advice to the weaker sex:—

"If you are the domineering type of woman, I advise you to mind your p's and q's and let your husband wear the breeches, otherwise your chances of a happy marriage will be practically zero".



Iced Age

The husband rushing homeward,
His loving wife accosting,
No longer asks, "What's cooking?"
But, more aptly, "What's defrosting?"

HARRY LAZARUS.

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Climax from dance-drama King Rugmangadan occurs when the King (Shivaram) is being made to slay his beloved son by Mohine (Ruth Bergner) heavenly spirit in earthly guise of charmer. The god Vishnu descends from heaven and saves the son. The highly unreal and supernatural themes of the Indian temple dances delighted Australian audiences.

KATHAKALI IN KANGAROO-LAND

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From wings of theatre Australian supporting dancers watch Shivaram perform popular Peacock Dance while Miss Louise Lightfoot gives accompaniment tympanny and gong. Her presentation of Indian dance-drama and the accurate pulsating rhythm she achieved with the musical accompaniment contributed in large measure to success of Shivaram's tour.

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